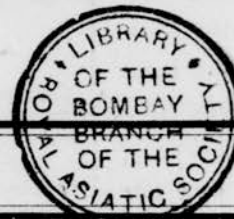


INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSUR-
ANCE is easy. INDIAN
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PANIES are ready
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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Nothing can take the
place of one's own
country. ONE'S OWN
INSURANCE COM-
PANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XXIV NO. 120

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1936

SIXTEEN PAGES

Liberals And Big Business Get Panicky

CONGRESS PRESIDENT RETURNS TO THE CHARGE

Preaching Of Socialism Opposed

SCENT POSSIBILITIES OF DISORDER

Cry Of Religion In Danger

"Big Business" Myth Exposed

LEAF FROM HISTORY OF BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

Challenges Critics To Come Out In Open And Face People

A mammoth meeting was held on the Chaupatty sands on Tuesday evening when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, once again threw out a challenge to the critics of the Congress.

Only Parties

In the struggle for Independence there could be only two parties in the country one siding with those who were fighting for their country's freedom and the other siding with those who were against the freedom of the country. The Congress President wanted to know to which side the critics belonged.

No Middle Course

There was no use sitting on the fence and uttering pious platitudes that they also were for the country's freedom. They were either with those who fought or were fighting for India's Independence or they were not. There could not be any middle course.

Let Them Come Out

Those who were criticising the Congress and the Socialist utterances of some people were merely covering their antagonism against the Indian Independence movement. It was time that they came out openly and declared what their position was in relation to the struggle for Indian Independence.

Excellent Arrangements

The meeting was convened by the Girgaum District Congress Committee. The arrangements at the meeting were in the hands of the Bombay National Guards, the Gandhi Seva Sena and Women Volunteers under Mrs. Safia Khan. The loud speaker arrangements made by the Chicago Radio Company were excellent and the voice of the Congress President could reach the farthest corner of Chaupatty.

Mr. P. R. Lele, President of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, welcomed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on behalf of his Committee. He thought it would be better late than never to offer the welcome on behalf of his Committee Chaupatty sands, he said, had made history. Many historic meetings had been held there and he thought the day's meeting would be no one such. He requested Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to take the Chair.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that for the past four or five days the name of Jawaharlal was heard in every nook and corner of the city. He had endeared himself to the people and she did not think that there was any need of an introduction or a few words in praise of a man who had already been enthroned in the hearts of everyone.

President Returns To The Charge

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was vociferously ovated when he rose to speak, said that the people of Bombay had heard him, or heard about him through the newspapers so much during the last four days that they must be feeling tired of seeing or hearing him. He then referred to what had appeared in the evening papers in which Mr. A. D. Shroff had replied to his previous evening's speech. He had not had enough time fully to go through what Mr. Shroff stated, but from what he had read, he felt it was necessary to refer to it.

How To Win Freedom

A few days ago Mr. Shroff made a speech criticising the speaker's Presidential Address to the Lucknow Congress. The speaker re-

plied to Mr. Shroff at a mammoth meeting on Monday. Mr. Shroff had again come out with a statement. The speaker felt happy at the controversy as it placed before the people both view points. There were very big issues which were facing the country, but the biggest problem that had to be tackled immediately was the question of Indian Independence. How could the country be free? Was the question that had to be solved first. The struggle for Indian Independence had been going on for years and would continue further. Bombay had played a very prominent part in that struggle. Many thousands took part in the movement and the merchants of the city helped the movement a great deal.

PROBLEM OF POVERTY.

The problem of attaining Independence was there, but there was another problem that was staring them in the face and that was the problem of poverty which was becoming acute day by day. There was the Kisan problem in his own province. There was the problem of the workers in Bombay who had to face the attacks on their standard of living. There was the problem of the petty merchants and the unemployed. It was for the people seriously to consider how these problems could be solved. How could the hungry people be fed?

FREEDOM ONLY REMEDY.

But it was evident that as long as India was under foreign domination none of these problems could be solved. Still it was essential to consider how the question of Indian poverty could be tackled and the speaker was of the view that it could be done only through Socialism. It was necessary that the people should

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 3)

Budget Leakage Revelations

Colonial Secretary Implicated In Evidence

LONDON, May 19

The Judges' questions elicited interesting revelations during the final day's evidence before the Budget Tribunal. Kenneth Butt, son of Sir Alfred Butt, testified that his firm was annoyed when it discovered that he had done budget business and asked him for explanation which he furnished. But he omitted his father's name in connection with the transactions, because he wished to hide the fact that his father was engaged therein.

There was a further surprise when Financier Waterton, who last week testified to the mentioning of the name of J. H. Thomas, was interrogated on that point by the Judge to-day. He said Thomas' name only occurred to him as he was thinking things over about lunch time on April 20.

The Wimpole Street Doctor, Reginald. Hearn, gave evidence about the dinner party at which a friend told him that he was able to get information from a member of the Cabinet, eventually mentioning Thomas' name. But Hearn agreed with the Judge that it was really in the nature of light gossip.—Reuter's Special.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT

Poona City Municipality's Resolve

POONA, May 19.

At a meeting held this evening the Poona City Municipality unanimously resolved to present an address to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, when he comes here.

Preparations to receive the Congress President are complete. Congressmen from several places in Maharashtra are coming here and considerable enthusiasm prevails.

Prominent citizens representing various political schools have been invited by the President of the P.C.C. to meet Pt. Jawaharlal and discuss with him the formation of the proposed Civil Liberties Union.—A.P.

Send Off To G. O. C. Of N. Command

LONDON, May 19

Lieut-General Sir John Colebridge who is leaving for India on May 21 to take over the Northern Command was entertained at a farewell dinner by the Military Department of India Office.

Major General R. C. Wilson, his successor as Secretary, Military Department, India Office, was also a guest.—Reuter's Special.

Nothing To Be Alarmed At In Congress Resolutions

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S WARNING AGAINST FASCISM

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru replying to the reception address given by businessmen at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, on Tuesday, referred to a letter from a prominent businessman of the city to Mr. K. F. Nariman, in response to the invitation to meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru over the question of formation of the Civil Liberties Union.

In that letter it was stated that the gentleman could not join such an organisation which in his view would be dominated by the Congress.

On the other hand, said Panditji, the writer went to the extent of saying that an occasion might arise when the writer would have to ask the Government to suppress the political activities of some people.

The views expressed in the letter were similar, only to those of the Fascist or the Nazi. People would now be able to know how the opposing forces were ranged so that they might deal with them.

Panditji assured the businessmen that there was nothing in the Congress resolutions which should alarm them. At the same time he pointed out to them, that in a surging tide of mass upheaval which was a world phenomenon after the great war, nobody could stop the onrush. It was futile to think that if Jawaharlal raised his hand and asked the tide to go back, it would be checked.

THE RECEPTION

The reception was given by the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Staff Union, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Hindustani Native Merchants Association, the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, the Grains and Seeds Brokers' Association the Bombay Grains

and Seeds Traders Association and the Marwari Sammelan.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shival Motilal, who presided on the occasion, warmly welcoming Panditji, said that the presentation addresses by these commercial organisations could not be interpreted as an approval of all his views on Socialism. They did not wish that Panditji should not express his views. They wished to discuss the issues as it was through discussion that progress could be made.

Socialism, he said, was a new phase in India but in Europe was in existence for a number of years and there were parties holding these views. But what he wanted to emphasise was that the Indian National Congress was a national organisation, and every section of opinion and class of people wanted to make its contribution towards the progress of nationalism. They could legitimately expect that the President would represent all views and put forward by all classes and interests and not impair the national character of the Congress by imparting to it a class character.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION
As regards the coming "reforms," the merchants were dissatisfied with the new Constitution and they were at one with the Congress in establishing Poona Swaraj. They thought that if the power given under the new constitution would be utilised by the Congress, it would lead to the betterment of the interests of the country. If Congress did not accept office, the executive authority in the hands of others might be directed against the Congress and against the best interests of the country.

Continuing, Raja Bahadur Govindlal said that Panditji wanted them to view the vital

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 5)

EXTENSION OF AIR ROUTES

Sir P. Sassoon's Financial Resolution For Long Term Subsidies

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 19.

"If our proposals mature, Britain will get record value for her money," said Sir P. Sassoon introducing the financial resolution dealing with long term subsidies for the Imperial Air Routes. The scheme was designed to provide, firstly for a striking acceleration of schedules, secondly for great increase in the frequency of services and lastly for carriage of all first-class mail by air at three half-pence per ounce. The Imperial Airways Company was aiming at a two and a half days' schedule to West Africa; four and a half days' to South Africa, six to seven days to Australia, two and a half days to India and four and a half days to Singapore. The South African and Singapore services had already been duplicated. Sir P. Sassoon added:—

"If we are successful in the negotiations with Australia and the whole of the scheme can be brought into operation as originally planned, there will be ultimately nine services weekly to Egypt, five to India, three to East Africa and Singapore and two to Australia and South Africa. Negotiations for the extension of the Australian service to New Zealand were proceeding. All this they hoped to get for an average subsidy of £800,000. Proposals had been invited for the South Atlantic service from five different groups. The Empire and the projected Atlantic routes would eventually absorb the substantial proportion of one and a half millions sterling specified in the contract.

POLICE GUARD LUCKNOW MILLS

800 Workers Strike And Picket Entrances

LUCKNOW, May 19

About 600 workers of the Weaving Department of the R. G. Cotton Mills struck work and picketed the entrances to the mills with the result that 800 more employees could not attend their jobs.

Police who were summoned are now guarding the mills. Strikers assembled outside the mill premises and remained there throughout the day.—A.P.

SINO-AMERICAN CURRENCY RELATIONS

Close Co-operation Between Chinese Bank And F. R. B.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, May 19.
Financial circles believe that with the Treasury absorbing Chinese silver sales and supplying of gold to the Chinese Currency Reserve, the tendency is strengthened to tie the 'Yuan' to the 'Dollar'.

Notwithstanding Chinese protestations, there is no preference. The establishment in New York of the branch of the Bank of China is also held to be important in this connection as enabling close co-operation with the Federal Reserve Bank.

BOMBAY, May 19.
The apprehensions created in the minds of certain Indian businessmen by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's advocacy of Socialism have found expression in the issue of a joint manifesto by 21 leading business-men of Bombay.

The signatories to the manifesto say: "Pt. Jawaharlal in his presidential speech at the Lucknow Congress said:

"I see no way of ending the poverty, the vast unemployment, the degradation and subjection of the Indian people except through Socialism. That involves vast and revolutionary changes in our political and social structure, the ending of vested interests in land and industry, as well as the feudal and autocratic Indian States system. That means the ending of private property except in a restricted sense, and the replacement of the present profit-system by a higher ideal of co-operative service."

This has been described as a new civilization, and illustrated by what is happening in Soviet Russia to-day.

RELIGION IN DANGER!

We have no hesitation in declaring that we are unequivocally opposed to ideas of this kind being propagated, as, in the present condition of widespread economic misery in the country, they are likely to lead to grave risk of unthinking reaction. We are convinced that there is grave risk of the masses of the country being misled by such doctrines into believing that all that is required for the improvement of their well-being is a total destruction of the existing social and economic structure. The inculcation of any such ideas into the minds of unthinking millions of this country would lead to a situation in which not only the institution of private property, but the peaceful observance of religion, and even personal safety are likely to be jeopardised.

PROPERTIED PERTURBED

The business community and the

propertied classes of this country have played not a small part in the furtherance of the National movement for the achievement of political freedom, and have supported all practical measures for the amelioration of the lot of the toiling masses of this country, and for the correction of inequalities of wealth by taxation or the basis of ability to pay. Whenever the larger interests of the country have demanded alterations in the existing laws, they have co-operated with other sections of the community in bringing about the necessary changes in consonance with the needs of the times. But reforms, in order to remove known evils are quite different from a destructive and subversive programme which declares to every man with a stake in the country, whether small or large, that it is wrongful for him to own his business or other property, and that he is rendering no service to the community which would justify him in the expectation of legitimate protection of his interests by the State.

We also consider it necessary to declare it as our firm opinion that such an ideal, apart from creating disorders in course of time, cannot but result in causing further divisions in this country, and impeding the achievement of the common purpose of all patriotic Indians, namely self-Government for India."

The following are the signatories:—

Sir Nowroji Saklatvala; Sir Furshotandas Thakurdas; Sir Chimanlal Setalvad; Sir Phiroze Sethna; Sir Cawassi Jehangir; Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar; Sir Shapoorjee Billimoria; Messrs. Walchand Hirachand; Mathradas Vissanji; A. R. Dalal; Rahimtoola Chinoy; Chunilal B. Mehta; K. P. P. Shroff; Ratansingji Hirji Govindji Ranchhoddas Jethabhai; Khimji Vishramji; Haridas Madhavdas; Dharamsingji Mulraj Khatau; Ishwardas Lakhmidas; Sir H. P. Mody; and Mr. A. D. Shroff.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO ITALIAN VICTORY

Politics In Lipari Islands Released

LONDON, May 19

The release is announced of 498 political prisoners confined to the Lipari Islands and elsewhere. The reason is not given, but it is presumed that the release is connected with Italy's victory in Ethiopia.

FASCIST MILITIA

All Fascists capable of bearing arms and between ages of 21 and 55 will be enrolled in the Militia.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH BISHOP ORDERED TO QUIT

Charge Of Anti-Italian Propaganda

ROME, May 19

Jarousseau, the French Missionary Bishop of Harrar has been ordered to leave Abyssinia on the ground that he was engaged in anti-Italian activities.—Reuter's Special.

REVENUE OFFICIAL SHOT DEAD

Gangsters In Police Constables' Dress

LUCKNOW, May 19

A Gonda message says that two persons alleged to be followers of Sunchit, the outlaw who was shot dead last year, armed with guns called at the house of Bajranglal, a revenue official in Tarabganj, Gonda District. As soon as Bajranglal had opened the doors the gangsters demanded Rs. 200/. When this demand was complied with they wanted Bajranglal's brother who, it is alleged, had given evidence against Sunchit. On being told that he was out the gunmen shot Bajranglal dead.

On Sunday night another man was shot at by two unknown persons presumably the same gunmen. The bullet hit the victim in the arm. He is at present in hospital.

It is stated that the assailants of Bajranglal came to his house dressed as police constables.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No. The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

3. LOST AND FOUND.

Reward Rs. 5. One holdall marked H.B.S. and tarapentin dropped on Road on 12th between Wada and and Thana. If found communicate to:—H. B. Shevde, 175, Hindoo Colony, Dadar. (6147).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications are invited for post of Lecturer in French, M.T.B. College, Surat. Apply immediately stating minimum salary. (3191).

European Firm require energetic and experienced salesman on nominal salary plus commission to sell High Class Decorative and Industrial Paints, etc. of proved quality. Apply Box No. 3220, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced Weaving Assistants for Cotton Mill in Bengal for Night Shift. Those having good labour control and experience in Fine Counts with Dobby and Jacquard designs will be given preference. Pay Rs. 100-150 according to qualifications and experience. Apply with testimonials stating references and age to Box No. 6172, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted. A Professor of English for the Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad, to be started in June 1936 (subject to Government sanction). Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Ahmedabad, so as to reach him on or before the 25th of May. (3174)

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam.—Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of Special Managers and Agents in the District of Kathiawar on Rs. 100-10-200 and 40-2-12-65 p.m. with Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials:—A. H. Ismail Derdiwala, Esq., District Manager, Near Baharpura Mosque, Amreli, (G.B.S. Rly) (6125).

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam.—Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of District Managers and Special Managers in the District of Bijapur, Dharwar, Karwar, Colaba, Thana and Ahmednagar on monthly salaries of Rs. 110-20-200 (annual), and Rs. 100-10-200 (annual) respectively with Establishment and Pension. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned with credentials: N. R. Asundi, Esq., Provincial Manager, 13, Fort, Belgaum. Applications from other Districts of Bombay Presidency should reach: Samuel North Brook Pauls, Esq., Provincial Manager, Kachergalli Bungalow, Opp. District Court, Belgaum, or M. S. Menoki, Esq., Inspector of Branches, Erandhipa-lam P. O. Via Calicut, Malabar. (6159)

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College, Princess Street, imparts Homoeopathic education. Four years course. Terms begin from June 10. Accommodation limited. Apply for prospectus to the Registrar. (6073).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Admissions now are open for Cambridge December examination. The term begins on the 1st of June. Classes regularly conducted. Staff efficient. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Walker Buildings, Lamington Road. (2197).

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (6156)

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaladas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Princess Street, corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (6038).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Any subject. Send us your list of wants. New books received every week from Europe and America. Catalogues sent free. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3217)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agencies for "Nip" Petrol (Ready Delivery) Kerosene & Diesel Oils are granted for different parts of India. Apply International Oil Co., Ltd., Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. (5883)

Wanted Agents on Rs. 60 p.m. to secure orders for 1937 Calendars and to sell shares. Apply to the Popular Playing Card & Calendar Co., Ltd., 57, Simla Street, Calcutta. (3150).

WELL BORING.

Boring—Advertiser wishes to have a well bored at Chembur, via Lion. Please apply stating terms to Box 5000-A, "Bombay Chronicle."

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Soda Factory a going concern—w/ up to date machinery. Owner retires. A good chance for investors in business. Box No. 6149, "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale—Dispensary in mill area. Apply Dr. Lanrana, Habib Building, DeLisle Road, Lower Parcel. (6161).

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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Morussli Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

GENUINE ENGLISH. CROOKES GLARE GLASSES

In Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Certificate No. 26138 for Fifty-three Shares bearing distinctive Nos. 434315 to 434365, standing in the name of Percy Walter Roland Browne is reported LOST. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within Fifteen days from date after which the Company will issue a Duplicate Certificate for the said shares.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay: 20-5-1936. 6171.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TULSIDAS GULABDAS and Bai MANIBAI, wife of Tulsidas Gulabdas, in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to them under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd July, 1932 and expressed to be made between Haji Oosman Haji Esmail Chunarwala of the one part and Tulsidas Gulabdas and Bai Manibai Tulsidas Gulabdas of the other part, have contracted to sell to our client the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of Fazandari Tenure of which Khoja Mavjibhai Heerji is the Fazandari, containing by admeasurement 296-6-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3002, and Cadastral Survey No. 1318 of Mandvi Division together with the dwelling house and structure standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 3171 and Street No. 25 all which premises are situated at Chunar Kiln Lane (Attar Gully), Bombay, and bounded on the East by the property of Chandabhai Dala Ismail, on the North by the property of the late Bhaiji Bhai Dala Ismail, widow and now to Mahomed Dala, on the South by the said Chunar Kiln Lane or Attar Gully. Dated this 19th day of May, 1936.

SHROFF & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 3212.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTENTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GORDHANDAS TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, late of Bombay Kapor Bania Hindu Inhabitant, widower, deceased. (1) DHARAMDAS TRIBHOVANDAS, residing at Mahaluxmi without the Fort, and (2) PURSHOTAMDAS ISHWARDAS, residing at Garden View Hughes Road, without the Fort, both of Bombay Kapor Bania Hindu Inhabitants, the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased. Petitioners have an interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and set the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the 21st year of our Reign.

(Sd) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.
J. H. MAJUMDAR,
The 12th day of May, 1936.
(Sd.) Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys. (3214)

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANEKKJI HORRUSJI GAZDAR, of Andheri Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. And person having any claim or interest in or to upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at New Bansilal Building, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant plot of land or ground situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz, Village Danda, Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement 2939 square yards or thereabouts and marked as plot Nos. 64H and 64J and being a portion of Final plot No. 64 of Scheme No. IV of the Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme in the books of the Collector of Bombay Suburban District and which is bounded as follows:—That to say, on the East by the road called West Avenue, on the North by the property of Mrs. Isabella Green, on the West partly by the property of Bhagwandas Jethabhai and partly by the property of Kudi Bhiyambaroo and on the South by the property of A. S. DeSouza.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1936.
KHARAS & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. (3215)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Bai MOTIBAI alias LAXMIBAI, wife of Joshi Rawli alias Ramji Kallanji has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, trust, gift, inheritance and otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Tamarind House, situate at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector, Bombay Land Revenue, and Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of old Fazandari land (whereof Bai Hirabai, widow and executrix of Dhanji Mulji is the Fazandari), situate at Cavel Street, now known as Dr. Viegas Street Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the building or dwelling house standing thereon being part of a piece of land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2311 and New Survey No. 122 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 761 in the Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3395 and Old Street No. 212 and New Street No. 159/16 situate at Street No. 159/16, formerly known as Cavel Street and now known as Dr. Viegas Street containing by actual admeasurement 104 square yards or thereabouts but according to the old title deeds 127 square yards and bounded as follows:—That to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mahabai, on or towards the West by the property of Purshotam Goculdas, on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by the property of the late Narayan Vasudeoji.

PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Purchasers' Attorneys. (3216)

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, opp. Hyland Co. of complete household furniture, Godrej "C" Quality 33 inches Safe, 54 inches Milner English Safe, Chubb 24 inches Safe, 54 inches Fire-proof double door Safe, Electric Cabinet Gramophone, Singer foot machine, Godrej double mirror door steel cabinet, Chesterfield sets, Remington portable typewriter, etc.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KESSERBHAJI CHHUBILDAS LALLUBHOY, the last surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of CHHUBILDAS LALLUBHOY and a Codicil thereto, the said KESSERBHAJI, MANSEN KARSONDAS and HARILAL KARSONDAS, the present Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the said Chhubildas LallubhoY and a codicil thereto, K. M. Taleyarkhan, Court Receiver and Receiver of the estate of the late Janmayjay Chhubildas appointed by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 207 of 1932 of the said Court, LILIBAI, widow of the said Janmayjay Chhubildas, JASSODABAI also widow of the said Janmayjay Chhubildas, GAMATKUMARI daughter of the said Janmayjay Chhubildas by her mother and guardian the said Lilibai, HANSUMATI daughter of the said Janmayjay Chhubildas, by her mother and guardian the said Jassodabai, the said KESSERBHAJI, widow of Chhubildas LallubhoY and JAYABAI, widow of Bhadrashen Chhubildas as the surviving Executrices and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased Bhadrashen Chhubildas on behalf of the said estate of the said deceased Bhadrashen Chhubildas and all parties interested therein, the said JAYABAI, widow of Bhadrashen Chhubildas, and BHADRA KUMARI and SURYA KUMARI, daughters of the said Bhadrashen Chhubildas, by their mother and guardian the said JAYABAI have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having, or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the pension and Tax Tenure, containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Laughtons Survey No. Part of 1744 and Cadastral Survey No. 717 of Girgaon Division assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1694 and Street No. 10 all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Parsiwada 1st Lane at Khetwadi in the City and Registration District of Bombay, bounded, on or towards the East by the sweepers passage and beyond that partly by the property of Chhotalal Mulchand Shah, partly by the property of Chhotalal Ratanji and partly by the property of Ramdas Kalidas, on or towards the North by the property of Hirabai, wife of Khurshedji Bhicaji Patel and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedali Heptulabhai.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1936

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI
DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 3219

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Under instructions from The Trustees of the Trust of the late Mr. Jonathan Frederick Walke, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on Sunday, the 24th May, 1936, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), the Bungalows, known as "Annie Cottage" and "Woodside" with leasehold land, admeasuring about 1 acre and 31 gunthas, situate at Panchgani on the premises of the bungalows.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned or from Messrs. Kangra & Co., Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Attorneys for the Trustees.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SEJABAI alias LOOMABAI, widow of Dagdoo Setiba Shelar and Harischandra Dagdoo Shelar of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients:—BAI MANIBAI, wife of Vjushukhan Tulsi Mistry and Vjushukhan Tulsi Mistry.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Tadwadi, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 86 square yards (eighty six square yards) or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, New No. 987, Old Survey No. 80 and part of New Survey No. 8141 and Cadastral Survey No. 554 of Bhuleswar Division and assessed in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3587 and Street No. 27, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bomanji Khodadad on or towards the West by the said Tadwadi on or towards the North and South by the property of Vinayak Ganpat Kothare.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1936.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 3213.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE OF SUNDER VILLAS AT LOUISA POINT, MATHERAN.

CHANGE OF DAY.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee (1) the above bungalows with out houses denoted as Plot No. 66 about 2 acres, 32 gunthas and (2) the furniture therein will be sold by Public Auction on at the Official Assignee's Office, Bombay, on FRIDAY, 22nd May, 1936, at 12-30 noon.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE OF THE COMPRESSED FUEL AND BYE PRODUCTS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st day of May, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at coal bunker near Ray Road Station by order of the Mortgagees and on account of Harilal Harivandas Naralaiva, the proprietor of the Compressed Fuel & Bye Products and manufacturing Badami Coal all the stock in trade of the said firm including:—One Oil Engine of 24 H.P., mixer, Cooker, Grinder, Screen, Pressing machine, one Motor lorry, one Motor, raw materials, badami coal, one shed and constructions, implements, etc.

Terms: 25 per cent. Deposit in Cash.

GANDHI & CO.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,50,000

Head Office:—Mandvi, BARODA.

BRANCHES:—Ahmedabad, Bombay, Surat, Navsari, Karjan, Dabhoi, Mehsana, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Kalo, Rudi, Sidhpur, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Dwarka, Harij (N.G.) and Kapadwanj, LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited.

Current Accounts—Fixed, Short, Savings Banks and Savings Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities.

W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager.

I LIVE FOR LOVE

A Winner. Best Picture with GUY KIBBEE & ALLEN JENKINS

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION ON THE STAGE!

DOROTHY AND DUE GOFF

The Phenomenal Russian DANCERS in Their Sensational "LEAP OF DEATH"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CENTRAL CINEMA

NEAR ALBLESS BAUG—CHARNI RD.—OFF QUEEN'S RD.

DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30, & 10 p.m.

GYPSY LOVERS!

—and how they gyp those gypsy girls!

It's Stan and Ollie again, folks—in their big—greatest musical laugh FEATURE!

Stan LAUREL Oliver HARDY

The BOHEMIAN GIRL

with Antonio MORENO Jacqueline WELLS

A HAL ROACH production

NEXT SATURDAY

The Greatest Trio of Stars in Film!

CLARK GABLE, MYRNA LOY, JEAN HARLOW

in

"WIFE VERSUS SECRETARY"

Plans Open. 'Phone 27787.

PLAZA

TO-NIGHT, 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.

ALEXANDRA DUMAS' greatest masterpiece

THREE MUSKETEERS THREE MUSKETEERS

THE BEST WAY TO ENJOY

A WELL-EARNED HOLIDAY IS TO SEE A GOOD PICTURE. Your Friends are GOING to-day to

RAJPUT RAMANI

PRABHAT'S Great Historical MUSICAL

NOW in ITS

5th Triumphant Week

with NALINI TURKHED, SHANTA APTE, NANA PHATAK in the Lead

They are sure to ENJOY the Delicious Songs by: SHANTA APTE. You Must JOIN them AT

KRISHNA

DUBASH THEATRE: Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M. MATINEE TO-DAY at 3 P.M. SPECIALLY on account of AMAVAS

18th Gracious Week!

18th Gracious Week!

STILL IT DRAWS THE CAPACITY HOUSES!

DHOOP-CHHAON

OR "BHAGYA CHAKRA"

Starring: UMASHASHI, K. C. DEY, NAWAB, BHADOORI, P. SANYAL

And—Don't FAIL TO SEE Glorious Scenes of LUCKNOW CONGRESS because this positively 4th and the LAST week of this Congress Topical.

AT **MINERVA**

TALKIES: LAMINGTON ROAD. Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45. Sat., Sun. and Amas Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

3rd Glorious Week!

3rd Glorious Week!

COME UP AND ENJOY Your AMAVAS Holiday!

SAGAR MOVIE-TONE'S Scintillating Picture:

FORBIDDEN BRIDE

STARRING: SABITADEVI

with MOTILAL (in Dual Role) AZURIE, ANSARI, GULZAR, — TO-MORROW — SPECIAL SHOW FOR LADIES

LADIES: Please COME UP in Time!! AT 1-30 P. M.

ROXY TALKIES

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD. Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45. Saturday, Sunday and Amas Holiday at 2-30

3rd Glorious Week!

3rd Glorious Week!

COME UP AND ENJOY Your AMAVAS Holiday!

SAGAR MOVIE-TONE'S Scintillating Picture:

FORBIDDEN BRIDE

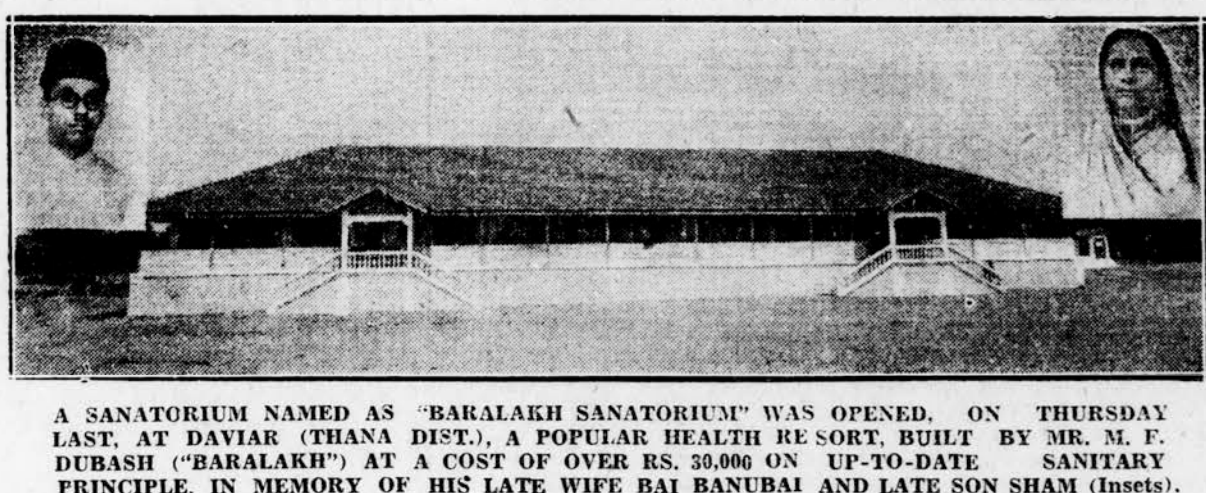
STARRING: SABITADEVI

with MOTILAL (in Dual Role) AZURIE, ANSARI, GULZAR, — TO-MORROW — SPECIAL SHOW FOR LADIES

LADIES: Please COME UP in Time!! AT 1-30 P. M.

ROXY TALKIES

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD. Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45. Saturday, Sunday and Amas Holiday at 2-30



A SANATORIUM NAMED AS "BARALAKH SANATORIUM" WAS OPENED, ON THURSDAY LAST, AT DAVIAR (THANA DIST.), A POPULAR HEALTH RESORT, BUILT BY MR. M. F. DUBASH ("BARALAKH") AT A COST OF OVER RS. 30,000 ON UP-TO-DATE SANITARY PRINCIPLE, IN MEMORY OF HIS LATE WIFE BAI BANUBAI (Insets).

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A verdict of "death by accident" was recorded by the City Coroner on the death of Bhagaji Javji (38) who died yesterday in the G. T. Hospital as a result of injuries he sustained while working on a wagon at Carnac Munder on May 4 last.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the Coroner's Jury, to-day, on the death of Sheikh Ahmed Sheikh Fatte an assistant to a carpenter.

The chemical analyzer's report showed that his stomach contents contained a large quantity of opium. Fatte died in the G. T. Hospital yesterday.

The death of a boy aged 15 to-day, showed that it was caused by the injuries he sustained when he was knocked down by two persons who were under the influence of drink.

The father of the boy in giving evidence before the City Coroner, stated that both of them were knocked and assaulted by two persons under the influence of liquor on May 11 last.

Their names are Ram Sadhu and Dhondu Sakharan.

His son sustained several bruises and he was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital by the Bhoiwada Police.

Inquest on the body has been postponed by the City Coroner, pending further police inquiries.

Inspector Hewson noticed a number of men outside Giga Damodhar's shop in Sheikh Memon Street freely doling out money to a cosmopolitan crowd. On a pre-arranged signal the men were surrounded and taken into custody. On their persons, it is alleged, were found long lists of persons who were to be paid their winnings on the figure which turned up last night.

It was the busiest part of the day in Sheikh Memon Street when the raid was carried out and quite a stir was created and some panicky ones ran up the stairs and locked themselves in.

Sensations To Come

When inquiries were made by a representative of the "Chronicle", regarding to-day's raid, he was told that the police now have valuable information in their possession and some very sensational and startling coups would be shortly brought off.

This is the first raid of its kind for many a day past, carried out during the day in a part of the city where transactions of this nature are rampant.

A verdict of death by accident was returned by the Coroner's jury, to-day on the death of Abdul Aziz Yusuf, a coolie working in the Dry Docks, Mazagaon and who slipped his foot while working at the wharf on Mal 11 last.

Evidence showed that his eyesight was defective. The coolie died in the J. J. Hospital, yesterday.

Babu Ramjilal Prasad, arrested this morning on the Chowpatty Seafare, with Rs. 593-5 on his person, was produced by the Gamdevi Police before the Girgaum Magistrate on a charge of theft, and was remanded till the 28th instant.

POLICE HUNT FOR ROAD HOG

No Trace Of Car Injuring Two Men

Rajaram Vithoba, a coolie, in the Water Department of the Bombay Municipality, presumably knocked down by a motor car, is lying dazed at the J. J. Hospital at present, without being wise as to the fact that his companion, coolie Babaji, who also fared the same hurtful fate, expired on another cot in that very Ward.

Both the workers were said to have been knocked down by a motor car at Gibbs Road either on Saturday night or Sunday last.

In the meanwhile the Gamdevi Police who are making investigations in this matter, are on the look-out in the city to detect a out any idea of what happened on motor car with blood marks on its wheels and particularly on the mudguards.

The inquest on Babaji had been postponed till to-day by the City Coroner in expectation of hearing the evidence of the only eye-witness in the case, Rajaram Vithoba.

But Rajaram, the Police stated, is still in bed, almost dazed, with that fatal day.

The news of his co-workers' death, it is stated, has not been broken to him as yet.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The Coroner's Jury in giving a verdict of death due to shock and haemorrhage following fracture of ribs and other multiple injuries, added a rider that the man was presumably knocked down and run over by a motor vehicle, while he was engaged in his work.

The Jury were also of opinion that the driver "who was evidently a road hog," was driving his car in a rash manner.

Witnesses, in giving evidence to-day, made reference to the extensive damage done by the car in knocking down the two persons.

The Mukadam stated that the coolies were detailed for duty on Gibbs Road, during the week-end, at a spot where the Water Department of the Bombay Municipality had fixed a pressure recorder to the Hydrant in order to ascertain the pressure on the main supply.

The next day at about 3-30 p.m. he received information that the two coolies were lying on the road.

He rushed from his residence at Gowalla Tank and found the two persons terribly injured.

Babaji died in the hospital soon after admission.

DAMAGE BY CAR.

Hasan Mohammed Ibrahim, another coolie who knew the two injured persons but who was not at the spot on that particular occasion deposed to the extensive damage done by the motor-car.

He stated that he received information about the fatality at about 4 o'clock in the evening the next day, and saw on the spot the pressure recorder and the stand-pipe, all smashed to smithereens, the red lanterns used at night time, all smashed to pieces.

Water had flown out from the pipes and thousands of gallons of it had been wasted as a result of the damage, witness added.

The jury gave a verdict as stated above.

The police, in the mean time, are trying to fix the time as to when the fatality happened—was it on Saturday night or was it on Sunday?

They also advance the theory that the car must have been turned from Kemp's corner and should have been driven along the Gibbs Road.

"Communist" Trial

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

The Special Public Prosecutor Mr. S. G. Velinker, continued his address in the communal case before Sir Hormuzdar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay to-day.

The accused in the case are Iqbal Singh Hundal, Somnath Lahiri and Chintia Singh. They are charged with being members of the Communist Party in India, which has been declared illegal and with assisting in the distribution of unauthorised news sheets in support of the propaganda work carried on by the Communist Party in India.

Mr. Velinker dealt to-day chiefly with the documents in the handwriting of Somnath Lahiri, Counsel read several portions of the documents tendered as exhibits and contended that the statement made by Lahiri that he had written them at the dictation of Iqbal Singh was not tenable in view of the fact that the documents itself went to prove the contrary.

The real position was, Counsel argued, that both accused Iqbal Singh and Somnath Lahiri were collaborators and worked in unison to achieve one common object.

Counsel then proceeded to deal with the documents more minutely.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, appeared for the prosecution instructed by Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor. Mr. Purshotam Tricunddas, Mr. H. R. Fardiwalla and Mr. Shroff defended the accused.

RIGHT TO VOTE IN ELECTIONS

Franchise Qualifications Based On Income-Tax Explained

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

With reference to the Electoral rolls now under preparation, the Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District points out that the franchise qualifications based on income-tax for the reformed Bombay Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council are as follows:

(1) Qualification for the Bombay Legislative Assembly:—Assessment to income-tax in the previous financial year, i.e. in 1934-35.

(2) Qualification for the Bombay Legislative Council:—Being assessed to income-tax in the previous financial year, i.e. 1934-35 and having in the year in respect of which assessment was made a total income of not less than Rs. 15,000.

Persons who, being partners in a firm, claim to be qualified, on account of their shares in the firm's income, should produce "not later than the 10th June 1936" the proof of their qualification in the form of a certificate obtained from the Income-tax Officer of the section where their incomes have been assessed. Such certificates should be in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained on application, without any payment, from the office of the Collector of Bombay.

THE GREATEST SHOW IN TOWN

TO-DAY 3 P. M. EXTRA MATINEE

It has smashed all records in Popularity and Attendance

BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST HIT

Jeevan Naiya

Fascinating Romance of a Dancer's Daughter whose unstained Love led her safely through the maze of life's ups and downs to a Paradise on Earth

Bewitching Music **DEVIKA RANI**

Spectacular Dances heads a brilliant cast including Ashok Kumar, Sumita Devi, Masih, Joshi and others.

Delightful Comedy

Perfect Technique

DAILY: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA Lamington Road.

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—Dhobi Talao.

SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P. M.

Three Shows To-day at 3-30; 6-30; 10 P. M.

The Glorious Monumental Indian Talkie

"All Quiet On The Mahrata Front"

Songs—Real Battles—Love Episode

Plans open. 'Phone 22666.

"GOD'S NEGLECTED SONS"

on whom Sun of Happiness never Shines—

ANDHERI DUNIYA

Parijat Pictures' (Sangli) Maiden Musical Triumph

vividly portrays the life of one of such miserables—a Mill Hand who could not claim bellifull even once a day.

Starring—C. Kolhatkar

Maharashtra's great Character Actor.

Supported by C. Mohite, Dinanath, D. Malwankar, Jaitunbai, Prema Borkar and others.

If you will miss it you will miss a great picture—

Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m. Matinee To-day at 3 p.m. Specially for Amavasya

At **Majestic**

Sports Jottings From Here And There

The Indian cricketers played their fourth match last week against Northamptonshire which is regarded almost as a second class County, being at the bottom of last year's League, and contrary to all expectations, were held to a draw. Vizianagram was lucky with the spin of the coin and finding the conditions favourable to batsmen, elected to take the knock first. Mushtaq Ali had the misfortune of losing his wicket early again being run out for 7. Hindlekar and Merchant batted confidently for nearly two hours when the former played on Clark for 22. There is not the least doubt that the Bombay wicket-keeper is gradually proving his claim as a first rate opening bat just as has justified his reputation as an AI stumper.

A DISTINGUISHED LOT

Another Bombay player, Vijay Merchant, has now come into his own. His indomitable courage and endless patience are sure to stand him in good stead. I expect him to be the chief run-getter of the team. In this match he collected 71 runs in fine style. Nayudu's classic displays have already caught the imagination of the English crowd. His 'sixers' have now become a regular feature of the tourists' engagements. Amarnath who was sent in fifth this time, was a host in himself. He played a magnificent innings of 114 and carried his bat through. Amarsingh assisted the side on this occasion and exhibited his fire-works with his usual complicity for 53. When tall scoring had become the order of the day, Vizianagram, Mahomed Hussain and Ramaswamy failed miserably. At 405 for 9 wickets, the Maharaj Kumar declared.

ADVANTAGE THROWN AWAY
The Northants started rather badly losing three wickets for 37 runs. But they managed to raise the total to 242, with the assistance of Northway (35), Bakewell (29), Timms (31), Snowden (24) and James (45). Nissar and Amarsingh claimed 3 and 4 wickets respectively for 74 and 50.

Being 163 runs in arrears, the home team had to follow-on. But Allen, Grimshaw and Bakewell batted with such tenacity and stolidity that the Indian Captain did not know how to get them out. With the exception of Hindlekar, the wicket-keeper, and Mahomed Hussain, he employed every man in the team to take a hand in the bowling. Allen scumbled when he was within ten runs of his century. Grimshaw and Bakewell however withstood the attacks till the end of the day and raised the total to 175 for 1 wicket. Their unbeaten scores were 73 and 110 respectively. Thus the match ended in a draw, much to the credit of the home team.

HOW SOUTH AFRICANS WON
I find from the record of last year that this County was defeated by the South Africans by an innings and 35 runs. R. J. Crisp, the visiting speed-merchant, was in terrible form. He bagged six and four wickets respectively for 59 and 35 runs. 129 was all that the Northants could muster in their first attempt, six batsmen being out duck-hunting. G. E. Cadbertson alone made a spirited defence and remained unconquered for an invaluable 63.

The South Africans replied with 297, of which I. J. Seidle (65),

E. L. Dalton (58), X. Balaskas (65) and C. L. Vincent (33) were the main contributors.

On the final day, the visitors had to fight hard to get their hosts out in time. They succeeded in doing so before time was called, the Northants score being 123.

TOURISTS OF 1932.
It is interesting to note that the Indian team of 1932 inflicted an innings defeat on this County. Nissar, Nayudu and Colah being chiefly responsible for the victory. Thanks to the devastating bowling of Nissar and Amarsingh, who captured 4 and 5 wickets respectively for 38 and 45, Northamptonshire was dismissed for 155. Bakewell (41) and Snowden (36) were the chief scorers.

Although Jupp and Towell claimed 5 and 3 wickets respectively for 64 and 55, All-India managed to compile 308 runs. Nayudu (80), Colah (63) and Nazir Ali (33) helped considerably in this collection.

Bakewell (45) and Snowden (51) made a gallant attempt again to avert the disaster. But the Indian bowlers succeeded in running through the side for 151 runs. Nissar 3 for 34, Nayudu 2 for 25 and Wazir Ali 2 for 3 provided the best analysis.

The Indian team consisted of Nave, Wazir Ali, Palla, Nayudu, Colah, Naomal, Nazir Ali, Amarsingh, Ghulam Mahomed, Jehangir Khan and Nissar.

A SAD COMPARISON
So far the Indian tourists have played four matches of which two were drawn and in the other two they were vanquished. Having regard to the fact that these are considered among the softest matches and that the 1932 team won them all, this is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs.

In the previous tour, All-India defeated Worcester by three wickets. Oxford by eight wickets and Somerset by 183 runs. What a sad comparison between these fine achievements and the poor records of the present war!

S.O.S. FOR C. S. NAYUDU
It is said that several of our players have not found their bearings upto now. Wazir Ali, Jai, Palla and Baqa Jilani are on the casualty list. Amir Elahi, Mush-taq Ali, Mahomed Hussain, Ramaswamy and Gopalan have not fulfilled the expectations of their selectors. The team has been greatly handicapped by the failure of the much-boasted bowlers. And the heavy-weights and slow-footed have become a drag on the field. Bori Bunder has broadcast an S.O.S. for C. S. Nayudu, "the best all-rounder and goody-bowler in the country," who, it suggests, should be sent to England by the next air mail.

THE GREATEST HANDICAP
I am afraid nothing would alter the position, unless at the same time Vizianagram is advised by cable "to watch the game from the ring" as far as possible. According to the reports from England, he has been making a mess with the handling of the bowling in his change and the arrangement of the field. Even such a staunch supporter of his as Sewell does not now mince matters. The plain fact is that Vizianagram lacks the experience and judgment which would ensure victory. Where Nayudu won in every case, he has failed. Even at this stage he should be advised to restrain his enthusiasm and allow the team to make the best of the bad bargain which the All-India selectors have thrust on them.

ANOTHER MADRASI 'ROMANCE'

Girl Alleged To Have Been Lured To Bombay On False Pretext

BOMBAY: Tuesday.
"Another Madras romance has ended in Bombay."

This was the universal observation when the story of how a married person, who is alleged to have been brought from Madras a minor of about 16 years, with an inducement of making her a film star, and proposed marriage to her, was told before the Dadar Police Court to-day.

It is alleged the girl was brought from Madras by the accused, Nagappa Kuppuswami Nalekar, in the company of his wife, Namlogu, to Chingleput, about hundred miles from Madras, where her (the girl's) jewellery, worth Rs. 140 was taken away from her on the plea of safe-keeping in the railway journey.

The wife of the accused, thereafter, left them at Chingleput, it is alleged at his instance.

On arrival at Bombay, the accused and the girl put up at Parel. It is alleged, when asked by the girl, the accused could not give any satisfactory account of the jewellery. Besides, he is alleged to have made a proposal of marriage to her. There was also no prospect of her being made a cinema star.

Girl Runs Away

It was further alleged that she was ill-treated by the accused, as a result of which she ran away on Friday last to Dharavi to the house of an acquaintance. For two days she stayed with them. They were making arrangements to send her back to her parents, but, on advice from neighbours, they reported the matter to the Mahim Police.

The girl was produced before the Dadar Magistrate yesterday and was sent to the Rescue Home. The accused, who was arrested last night at 11-15 p.m. was put up before the Dadar Court this morning.

As the police wanted to make further enquiries and are awaiting reply from Madras Police, to whom they have wired details of the case and requested them to trace the whereabouts of the wife of the accused and the jewellery, the accused was ordered to be remanded till June 2nd.

BIHAR KISANS SUPPORT CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent)
PATNA, May 17.
Several important resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha held on Friday evening at the Yogi Office, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati presiding. By one of the resolutions, the meeting expressed the conviction that the victory of the Congress at the next Council Elections was absolutely necessary for furtherance of the fight for independence and expected that in the preparation of the Election Manifesto and the selection of the candidates, the Congress will keep in view the interests of the peasants, as also of the other exploited classes.

RESOLUTIONS
Two other resolutions passed at the meeting were as follows: "Full realization of the achievement of the fundamental rights of the kisans for which this Sabha stands is impossible unless the country achieves freedom. The Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha, therefore declares its strong resolve to participate actively in the fight for 'Purna Swaraj'."

This Sabha congratulates the co-operative Federation Congress on its laudable desire to ameliorate the conditions of the tenants almost entirely through co-operation, but re-iterates its demand for enquiry into the affairs and methods of work of the Village Credit Societies inasmuch as these ameliorative efforts are proving rather injurious and oppressive to the peasantry."

NOMINATIONS V. ELECTIONS

Fiji European M. L. C's Mission To London

ETAWAH, May 19.
Information has been received here from Fiji Islands that two European members of the Fiji Legislative Council, who are opposed to the system of nomination as against the elections, which the Government of Fiji is proposing to substitute, have reached London with a view to make representations to the colonial office to impress upon the necessity of a referendum to ascertain the views of the various communities in Fiji for the change in the present system.

It may be recalled that these two members, namely, Alport Borker and John P. Bell, opposed the motion in the Fiji Council, which was however passed by a majority.

These gentlemen are reported to have interviewed several members of the Parliament of different parties and are planning to make a personal and no-party representation to Mr. Thomas—United Press.

Meerut, May 18.—A comprehensive scheme for the survey of Meerut town is drawn up by the Municipal Board when they propose to engage the services of a European officer for the purpose and by this they believe that they would be able to reclaim landed property owned by the Municipal Board to the value of Rs. 5,00,000.



Sir Robert Bell (centre) and Miss Bell photographed with the prize winners and officials after the conclusion of the Cycle Racing at Matunga on Sunday.

Bombay police for the success of the racing.
Miss Bell then presented the trophies to the winners.
The Matunga Vyayam Shala had the unique distinction of winning four of the five events in the programme.

RESULTS.

The following are the results:—
Western India Championship, 10 miles 25 yards:—1 K. Gerrard, Matunga Vyayam Shala; 2 W. Turner, Richardson and Cruddas; 3 Minoo Master, Bombay Amateur Athletic Club, Lap prize. W. Turner. Time 28 mins., 15 secs.

Senior's Race:—7 Miles, 6 Furlongs, 115 Yards:—1 C. Fernandes, Matunga Vyayam Shala; 2 R. L. Perkins, Matunga Vyayam Shala; 3 R. M. Haldanker, Unattached. Time 27 mins., 25 secs.

Women's Race, 2 Miles 1 Furlong, 190 Yards:—1 Miss P. Vajifdar, 2 Miss P. Sethna. Both from Malcolm Cycling Club. Time 8 mins., 35 secs.
Junior's Race, Div. I:—1 G. M. Wiseman, Matunga Vyayam Shala; 2 Minoo Boomla, Sassanian Wheelers; 3 K. R. Kavarana, Unattached. Time 15 mins., 20 secs.
Div. II:—1 R. Irani, Matunga Vyayam Shala; 2 S. K. Darayasa, Malcolm Cycling Club; 3 Adi Havewalla, Malcolm Cycling Club. Time 15 mins., 10 secs.

DERBY CALLOVER

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, May 18.
The following is the callover on Derby:—

6/1 Tajakbar.
7/1 Payup.
8/1 Nobleking taken and offered.
19/2 Rhodes Scholar offered; 10/1 taken.
18/1 Balahissar taken and offered.

ferred.
18/1 Mahmoud offered; 20/1 taken.
20/1 Abjer offered 22/1 taken.
25/1 Boswell taken and offered.
25/1 Belaelth offered; 28/1 taken.
28/1; Monument offered 33/1 taken.
33/1 Carioea, Fearless Fox and Raeburn taken and offered.
33/1 Thankerton offered; 40/1 taken.
40/1 Midstream taken and offered.
40/1 Barrystar offered; 45/1 taken.

NIEMEYER REPORT & SUKKUR BARRAGE
Karachi Merchants' Wire To Simla

KARACHI, May 18.
In connection with Sir Otto Niemeyer's Report, a telegram has been sent by Karachi Indian Merchants and Buyers and Shippers' Chamber to the Government of India urging that as the construction of the Sukkur Barrage was mainly for affording protection to Sind, the Government should recover only half the debt incurred thereon, and should charge not the proposed 4½ per cent but only 3 per cent, as interest which is the borrowing rate.—United Press.

JODHPUR BOUND FOR LONDON
(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, May 19.
The Maharaja of Jodhpur with his Private Secretary passed through Karachi this morning going to London by the Dutch Air Mail.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

WEDNESDAY, 20TH MAY
Two of the following frequencies will be used:—
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (18.86m), GSD 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m), GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m)
7-50 p.m. Big Ben, A Recital of North Country Folk Songs by Norman Stone (Tenor).
7-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra; leader, Bortram Lewis; conductor, Richard Austin. Solo Violin, Jean Pougnet. From the Pavilion Bournemouth.
8-55 p.m. "Four-footed Things" Presented by William MacLure.
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
10-0 p.m. "Down to the Sea in Ships—Sea Communications: 6, Running the Ship (1) Limer's Lord Essendon.
10-20 p.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra (cont'd).

Bombay Programmes

WEDNESDAY, 20TH MAY
VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
12-0 noon Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates European Lunch Hour Selections. Jules Craen and His Quintet. relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.
5-0 p.m. A Talk to our little friends.
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Gujarati Lyric Songs. Rasik T. V.
7-0 p.m. Exposition of Gatha. Ervad Framroz A. Bode, B.A.
7-15 p.m. Classical Songs. Saraswatibai Fatarfekar.
7-45 p.m. Commercial News.
8-0 p.m. Light Music. Saraswatibai Fatarfekar.
8-30 p.m. News in Hindi.
8-40 p.m. Indian Orchestra. Conducted by Annasaheb Mainkar.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. The Week's Sport. by A. G. A. Norman.
10-0 p.m. A Piano and Violoncello Recital.

Calcutta Programmes

WEDNESDAY, 20TH MAY
VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.
12-36 S.B. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Lunch Time Selections. relayed from the Grand Hotel, Calcutta. Weather Bulletin for Oceanicraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Talk: "The Birds that cannot Fly" by Kamal Bose.
1-51 p.m. Panchali by Gour Mohan Mukherjee.
2-21 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records.
2-36 p.m. Kathakata by Amulya Krishna Bhattacharya.
3-56 p.m. Light Bengali Song by Dharendra Nath Das.
5-51 p.m. "Music" by Suresh Chandra Chakravarty.
6-6 p.m. Modern Bengali Song by Umapada Bhattacharya.
6-21 p.m. A Detective Story.
6-36 p.m. Violin Solo by Ramchandra Mohanta.
6-46 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali) Kankabaty.
7-1 p.m. Bhabatosh Bhattacharya.
7-16 p.m. Nirmal Kanti Ghose.

tively in the fight for "Purna Swaraj."
This Sabha congratulates the co-operative Federation Congress on its laudable desire to ameliorate the conditions of the tenants almost entirely through co-operation, but re-iterates its demand for enquiry into the affairs and methods of work of the Village Credit Societies inasmuch as these ameliorative efforts are proving rather injurious and oppressive to the peasantry."

7-31 p.m. Instrumental Music. Jitendra Mohna Sen Gupta—Sitar Solo.
7-51 p.m. S.B. News in English.
8-6 p.m. S.B. Charles Campbell and his Orchestra.
8-51 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast. General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).
9-6 p.m. S.B. Light Bengali Songs. Ashalata.
9-26 p.m. Girin Chakravarty.
9-46 p.m. Mystery by X.
10-6 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

Delhi Programmes

WEDNESDAY, 20TH MAY
VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.
8-0 a.m. Time Signal. "Bhajan" by Bhail Lal of Lahore.
8-10 a.m. Budhan Khurshid Bai Thumri.
8-20 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Asawari.
8-30 a.m. Asad Ali Khan. Khayal Bhairavi.
8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani) "Domestic Quarrels" by F. H. Qureshi.
9-0 a.m. P. S. Mukherji. Sarod—Gat Jonpuri Todli.
9-10 a.m. Bhail Lal of Lahore. "Tish saoda aql hai ik ablahi mere lie. Kis qadar belut shai hai meragi mere lie". (Hafeez).
9-20 a.m. Haidar Hussain. Sitar—Ahrir.
9-30 a.m. Asad Ali Khan. "Phir mujhe dida-i-tar yad aia. Dil hi zar tashna-i-faryad aia". (Ghalib).
9-40 a.m. Ghulam Sabur. Sarangi—Jogla.
9-50 a.m. Budhan Khurshid Bai. "Kuchh woh sargarm-i-sakhun nam-i-Khuda hone lage. Ab Khuda chahie to matlab bhi ada hone lage". (Dargah).
10-0 a.m. Close Down.
1-0 p.m. Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 p.m. Time Signal. I.B.S. Orchestra. Kafi.
6-10 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. Khayal Bhil Palasi.
6-25 p.m. Bhail Lal of Lahore. Khayal Puri Dhanasari.
6-40 p.m. Karrar Hussain. Jaltarang—Marva.
6-45 p.m. Budhan Khurshid. Thumri.
6-55 p.m. Sardar Husain. Violin—Purbi.
7-0 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. "Waraista is se hain woh mahabat hi kiun na ho. Kije hamare sath a'dawat hi kiun na ho". (Ghalib).
7-10 p.m. Bhail Lal of Lahore. Khayal Sudh Kallian.
7-15 p.m. Budhan Khurshid. Ghazal.
7-25 p.m. P. S. Mukherji. Sarod—Tilk Kamode.
7-30 p.m. A Dialogue: (Hindustani) from "Secrets in India" by I.B.S. Artists.
7-40 p.m. Bhail Lal of Lahore. Punjabi Song.
7-50 p.m. Budhan Khurshid. Ghazal.
8-0 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. "Jahan tera naqsi-i-qadam dekhte haen. Khayaban khayaban i ram dekhte haen". (Ghalib).
8-10 p.m. Bhail Lal of Lahore. Naat.
8-20 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. "Karwan".
8-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani) "Geography" by Dr. Ibadur Rahman.
8-45 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. "Shaq bar rang raqeeb-i-sar-o-saruan nikla. Qaes tasqir ke parde men bhi uryan nikla". (Ghalib).
8-55 p.m. Bhail Lal of Lahore. Thumri.
9-5 p.m. Budhan Khurshid Bai. Ghazal.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk: (English) "Life In A Sailing Ship Thirty Years Ago" by Captain R. M. Philby, R.N.
10-0 p.m. A Programme of Dance Music. Louis and his International Aces.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 14, 1992
Muslim: Safar 18, 1384
Parsi: Adar 11, 1365
Hightide: 11-41; 23-25
Lowtide: 4-52; 17-41
Sunrise: 6h. 3m.
Sunset: 7h. 7m.

Pundit Jawaharlal to speak at Blavatsky Lodge, 6-45 p.m.
Public meeting, Shivaji Park, Pundit Jawaharlal to speak, 9 p.m.

Thursday, May 21.

S. S. 'Mooltan' with mails from London of May, 7, due at 4 p.m.

Friday, May 22.

Crick Club of India: H. E. the Governor lays foundation stone of Club House and Stadium, Back Bay Reclamation, 6 p.m.

Saturday, May 23.

S. S. 'Kaisar-i-Hind' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Karachi Maru" left Singapore on May 15 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 23 via Penang and Colombo.

The REGAL

DAILY at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

HIS KISS... PASSWORD TO OBLIVION!



KARLOFF in THE BLACK ROOM

Also Special Film of the
SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF CENTRAL
BANK!

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Behemian Girl" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Annie, Leave the Room" Daily at 8-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"I Give My Love" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Kati-Kati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput Rani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Andheri Dunia" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhooop-Ghaan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"If You Could Only Cook" Daily at 5-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Musketeers" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Baby Take A Bow" Time as usual.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"I Live for Love" Daily at 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Black Room" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Forbidden Bride" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELINGTON—"All Quiet on the Maratha Front" Daily at 6-30 and 10 a.m.
WEST END—"Garib-Parvar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ.

There will be a Harikatha Kalakshetra on "Ramdas" by Varu Kavi S. T. Venkat Rao of Salem at 8 p.m. today (Wednesday).

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

The Kanara Students' Union and the Young India Post-Balera at a joint meeting held on Sunday passed a condolence resolution touching the death of Mr. K. Janardhan Rao (nephew of Dr. U. B. Narayan Rao).

B. E. S. T. MONTHLY EARNINGS

The following is a statement of the B.E.S.T.'s earnings for the month of April, 1936:
Electric Supply for April, 1936 Rs. 8,43,098; up to the end of April, 1936 Rs. 32,24,447.
Tramway (Trams and Omnibuses) for April, 1936 Rs. 6,07,763; up to the end of April, 1936 Rs. 24,32,927.
Increase over same period last year, up to the end of April, 1936 Rs. 95,655.
Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Singapore Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th instant.
Mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatnam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Thursday the 21st instant.
Mails for Colombo and Australia per S.S. "Mooltan" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 21st instant.

DEMONSTRATION OF PATROMAX STREET LIGHTING

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Tuesday.
It is understood that the National Engineering Company are giving the practical demonstration of patromax street lighting to-morrow at 7-30 p.m. on Ghodhunder Road between Santa Cruz and Vile Parle.
The demonstration is being given at the instance of the taxpayers meeting held on last Sunday under the presidency of Mr. Jagmohanadas Kapadia. They invite the Vile Parle Andheri and Jogeshwari public to see that the patromax lighting as proposed by the Municipality is in no way inferior and will cause no inconvenience.

RENDERED VALUABLE SERVICES TO CITY

Improvements Committee's Tributes To J. A. Laljee's Memory

The Bombay Municipal Improvements Committee recalled the services rendered by the late Mr. Jafferbhai A. Laljee at its meeting on Tuesday.
The Committee passed a resolution "expressing its deep regret at the sad and untimely death of Mr. Jafferbhai on Thursday last, who as a member of the Improvements Committee for nearly six years and as its Chairman from October, 1930 to April, 1932, and in various other capacities rendered valuable services to the city and in whose death the City had lost a zealous citizen and an energetic civic worker."

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME

To-day (Wednesday)

3-30 p.m. (S.T.): Presentation of address by Shree Mahajan Association, in the Association's Hall.
3-45 p.m. (S.T.): Presentation of address by The Grain Merchants' Assn., The Seeds Traders' Assn., The Rice Merchants' Assn., The Ganthi Rice Merchants' Assn., The Sugar Merchants' Assn., The Mudi Bazar Karianna Merchants' Assn., The Gum Merchants' Assn., The Ghee Merchants' Assn., The Malabar Karianna Merchants' Assn., The Hindu Commercial Club at Daryasthan Wadi, Masjid Bunder Road.
4 p.m. (S.T.): Presentation of address by the Bombay Country Fancy and Grey Piece-goods Merchants' Assn., at Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kolhat Lane, Kalbadevi.
4-45 p.m. (S.T.): Meeting at Blavatsky Lodge under the joint auspices of the Students' Brotherhood and Muslim Students' Union.
9 p.m. (S.T.): Meeting at Shivaji Park, Dadar.
Departure to Poona (Private).

PT. JAWAHARLAL WILL ADDRESS STUDENTS.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Union Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will address the students today (Wednesday), at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall French Bridge Chowpatty, at 6-45 p.m.

ADDRESS TO PT. JAWAHARLAL

The Bombay Country Fancy and Grey Piece-goods Merchants' Association will present an address to Pt. Jawaharlal at Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kolhat Lane, Kalbadevi Road today (Wednesday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PT. JAWAHARLAL AT DADAR

Under the joint auspices of the B.E.C.C. and the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Shivaji Park, Dadar today (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will address the meeting. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. Loud speakers will be installed and accommodation will be reserved for ladies.
Panditji will pay a visit to Khadi Bhandar Dadar before addressing the meeting at Shivaji Park.

MERCHANTS' RECEPTION TO PT. JAWAHARLAL

Under the auspices of the Grain Merchants' Association, The Seeds Traders' Assn., The Rice Merchants' Assn., The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, The Sugar Merchants' Assn., The Mudi Bazar Karianna Merchants' Assn., The Gum Merchants' Assn., The Ghee Merchants' Assn., The Malabar Karianna Merchants' Assn., The Hindu Commercial Club, a Meeting will be held today (Wednesday) at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.) at Daryasthan (Mandvi) to accord reception to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Seth Vellji Lukhamser Nanyon will preside. The meeting will be open to the public.

Official And Personal

BOMBAY, Monday.
His Excellency the Governor, Lady Brabourne and staff returned to Bombay after spending eight days at a shooting camp at Yellapur. The arrangements of the camp and the shoot were in the hands of Mr. Gilbert, Chief Conservator of Forests, and Mr. Hiley, Conservator, Southern Circle. His Excellency and Lady Brabourne, while in camp, visited various Forest Department activities such as Teak Plantations, the Saw Mills at Dandell, forest elephants at work, etc. The shoot was a great success and his Excellency claimed to his own gun three tigers and one very good bison of 384 inches.
The remainder of the staff obtained between them two tigers, three bisons, two elephants, one bear, one mouse deer, one pig and one porcupine.
The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne accompanied by Mr. C. H. Bristow, Private Secretary, Lt. Colonel C. G. Toogood, Military Secretary, Major P. A. Ople, Surgeon, and Captain H.W.F. Walker and Mr. C.M.S. Yates, Aides-de-Camp returned from their tour.

IRRIGATION AND LAND TAXES UNJUST

Hubli Rayats Conference's Opinion

The following resolutions, passed at a Rayats' Conference held lately at Haunsabavi, under the presidency of Sjt. R. K. Kulkarni, have been forwarded to the Commissioner, Southern Division Belgaum, with a request that the officer may be pleased to communicate the date on which he (the Commissioner) will be pleased to receive a deputation of six members who are to explain the conditions in which the Rayats are placed and the injustice done to them in the matter of the collection of the irrigation and the land taxes:—

1. In the western parts of this taluka, as there was no sufficient rainfall at some parts, rice crop has failed and at some parts it is less than four annas. Even in this condition, the Government have issued orders that at some places the whole water-tax be collected and at some, half. This is unjust. Water-tax can never be suspended in some cases. This conference regrets this action of the Government.

2. It is ordered that water-tax on garden soil, fallow lands and lands on which Kushi crops are grown under the second class tanks, be collected. It is unjust to collect water-tax on lands which are not watered at all. So, this conference requests the Government to remit the water-tax on all lands, which are not watered.

3. This year all tanks did not get any water on account of failure of rain-fall; hence no lands under them are fed with water. Under these circumstances, lands under third class tanks have not got remission, which some lands under second class tanks have not got remission. In some cases half water-tax is being collected and half suspended and in some all water-tax is being collected. This is very unjust and this conference requests the Government to remit water-tax on all lands under third class tanks.

4. The tanks in the Inam villages do not get any help for the repairs of the tanks from the Irrigation Department, through water-tax and local cess levied on these Inam lands. This is unjust. So, the conference requests these villages too should be treated as Government villages, by remitting or suspending the taxes and by repairing the tanks in these villages.

5. The Rayats of this part are reduced to great poverty. There are two kinds of soil, one dry and one wet. On the dry soil, rain and on the other, wet crops are grown with water irrigation. Every year, either of the crops fails. If there is sufficient rain, the tanks get full and the lands under tanks are fed with water and the rice crops are nominal; at the same time the crops on light soil fail for being over-saturated with water and there is less rain, the vice versa. So, either rice crops or crop on light soil must fail. So, the Rayats never get bumper crops on both soils, the same year. At the same time, the rice lands are excessively taxed, from Rs. 3/ to Rs. 16/ per acre. So, this conference requests the Government to reduce the land tax to half permanently.

6. The condition of the Rayats of this part is getting worse and worse day by day. The conference requests the Government to appoint a committee to make enquiries into their conditions and find out remedies to improve the lot of the Rayats.

7. The highest yield estimated and fixed by the Government on all soils for an average valuation is very low. It is not even half of the yield grown on good soils; so the yield valuation be made freshly and fixed by the Government before the anna-valuation of the next year.

8. In these parts as rice crops completely failed, this year some financial help in the form of Takkavi be given to Rayats by the Government to buy seeds.

CO-OPERATION WITH CONGRESS WELCOMED

T. U. C. Delegates Explain Resolutions To Workers

The delegates to the Trade Union Congress addressed the workers at a meeting held in the mill area at Lalbaug under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

They explained the resolutions passed at the recent session of the Trade Union Congress, emphasising the one on the relations between the workers and the Indian National Congress.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji presided. Mr. Kulkarni of Nagpur dwelt at length on the necessity of co-operation with the Congress which could be achieved on the basis of a United Front with the radical groups in the National Congress.

Dr. Dutt Mazumdar of Calcutta

BANK OF INDIA V. PETIT'S

Mrs. Gulbai Not Called Upon To Renew Pronote, Says Mr. Grey

Extracts from Mr. Colah's diary were read over to Mr. Grey on Tuesday when he was further cross-examined by Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, in the case against Mrs. Gulbai Petit and Pheroz-shah Petit.

The accused were charged with fraudulent transfer of property in respect of shares in Chateau Petit and its subsequent reconveyance by a deed of mortgage in order to evade liability of debt of about Rs. 1,50,000 to the Bank of India.

In reply to a question regarding Mr. Colah's note in his diary about the arrangement of the repayment of the Bank's debt, witness replied that it was consistent with his recollection of the transaction. Mr. Colah, the solicitor of Mrs. Gulbai Petit at the time, saw witness on numerous occasions in regard to Mrs. Gulbai's indebtedness between July 11 and September 9, 1929.

But Mr. Grey could not say what kind of arrangements they were that took place between the parties concerned.

In reply to further questions, he said that he knew that Jehangir B. Petit had an interest in the commission of Maneckji Petit agency and that it was of the assignment or the agency of this interest that he came to know later. He learnt that it was from the commission that Jehangir Petit wished to pay the money to the Bank.

Q: Did the Bank call upon Mrs. Gulbai to renew the pronote between July 11 and September 9, 1929?—It is not customary with our Bank to ask the people to renew pronotes. We only call upon people to pay the money.

To a further query, witness replied that overtures were made to him on or prior to July 11 by Jehangir on behalf of himself and his mother and witness believed that notices, demanding repayment of the outstanding amount which was Rs. 1,50,000, should have been served on them.

Mr. Jungalwalla, in the course of the cross-examination explained to the court that it was the intention of the defence to establish that his client did not know what arrangements were made by the directors of the Bank and therefore he wanted to know from the witness whether Mrs. Gulbai did not refuse to sign the pronote. Counsel expected that witness would know something of those arrangements that took place between the two directors of the Bank as they might possibly tell witness about them, he being the Manager.

Further hearing of the case, at this stage, was postponed till May 29.
Mr. B. H. Banaji appeared for the Bank of India, while the first accused was represented by Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla and the second accused defended by Mr. Lam, solicitor.

spoke in glowing terms of the Girni Kamgar Union and had hoped it would grow from strength to strength. He drew the attention of the workers to the war danger in which, he urged the Indian workers, not to participate.

Mr. Parulekar, a Girni Kamgar Union leader from Dhulla, sang a "povada" on workers' conditions.
Mr. Abdul Ghani from Burma greeted the Bombay workers.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION

Mr. Dange, (Poona) well-known to the Girni Kamgar Union members, exhorted the workers carefully to study the resolutions of the Trade Union Congress. He said that co-operation with the Indian National Congress would strengthen the workers in their struggle against Capitalism and Imperialism. He observed that conditions had worsened and unless workers made a united effort they would not progress.

Messrs Karadkar, (Sholapur), and Mahomed Yusuf and Ahmed Hussain representatives of the Dock Workers of Calcutta also addressed the gathering and dwelt at length on the repression and conditions of work which they said were the same all over.

Mr. Bhise thanked the invitees for their response and assured them that the Girni Kamgar Union would live up to their expectations, by being in the vanguard of the struggle. He hoped ere long all the other Unions in Bombay would become as strong as the Girni Kamgar Union.

He announced that study circles would be conducted in the workers' chawls in future.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Cult Of The Knife

Of late, there have been sporadic outbreaks of knife-attacks, sometimes with fatal consequences. Taken as a whole, these outrages fill more than half the quota of crimes in the city.

During the last few months many stabbing affrays have been reported and not a few of them have been fatal. The Courts let off suspects on a small bail; and this, in not a few cases, helps them to intimidate the prospective witnesses.

The City Coroner's jury at a recent inquest suggested to the authorities to control the sale and possession of weapons.

The proposal seems to be as vague as it is impracticable. One does not know how the sale of knives in the city could be controlled; even if it were, it is not difficult to import knives of any and every description from the mofussil.

The remedy, one feels, lies therefore in the imposition of adequate and deterrent punishment in

proved cases by magistrates. The city courts have been in many cases lenient.

Visitors To Victoria Gardens

Visitors to the Victoria Gardens during the last week increased on an average by 2,000 a day as against the week previous. This influx of the people is ascribed to the sultry weather. Visitors, to escape the heat, flock to the Victoria Gardens craving for a cool breeze and not a few of them crowd round the cages of the monkeys. The African baboon does not hold the people for long; but the gibbons—"the lowest of the anthropoid apes and the smallest and the most perfectly arboreal in habits of that group"—attract more attention but falsify the common impression that they are expert jumpers, because they would only perch on the railings of the cage, without jumping to the top.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

It was some time last year that the B.E.S.T. company started to operate a bus service from Colaba to Mahim which has proved a real boon to the public. Some time later a suburban motor company started a bus-service from Bandra to Andheri but between Mahim and Bandra there was no service, but late in January last the suburban bus company got the permit to run its buses from Mahim thus giving both the Bombay men and the suburban men a road transport service from Colaba to Jogeshwari. This service is a great boon.

I have keenly watched the service between Mahim and Jogeshwari and would not hesitate to say that this service is rapidly on the increase and to meet public

demands the company has now built six new fleet Chevrolet buses, accommodating 23 seats and built on practically the same lines as the B.E.S.T. buses with sufficient space to move inside and comfortable cushioned seats, thus making your journey pleasant and enjoyable.

This service is not only taken advantage by the business man, but also by the road-side dwellers to whom the railway stations are pretty far and mostly the schooling going population who are saved from the danger and inconvenience of heavy traffic.

BANDRA'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
That Industrial Exhibition and Fancy Fete is attractive large crowds from round about our city and suburbs.

INDIAN NATUROPATHIC CONFERENCE

It is proposed to hold the Indian Naturopathic Conference at Madras in the month of May, 1936 (the exact date and place will be announced later).

All communications and contributions shall be sent to the President, Saraswathi Sangham Madras, the Organizer of the Conference.

OBJECTS OF THE CONFERENCE

To educate the public on the merits of Indian Naturopathy which is a system of treatment advocated by our sages of India which comprises of fasting diet, physical exercises of Indian Yoga Asanas, Pranayama, Yogavidyas (Spiritual healing) herbal remedies, etc.

To enlarge the residential hospital at Thiruvottiyur now located in the present building of Saraswathi Sangam, to accommodate about twelve beds and to give free medical help and to make the Hospital a regular institute for giving therapy to students of Indian Naturopathy to students of Saraswathi Sangam who are now undergoing training in the Indian School of Treatment.

To issue health pamphlets on important subjects in all languages for free distribution to the public.

To find ways and means for collection of funds for the furtherance of our objects.

Every ordinary member of the Reception Committee shall pay a fee of Rs. 2 and the Executive Member Rs. 5. Each member whether ordinary or Executive will enlist at least 5 members who will each pay a minimum fee of Rs. 4.

All non-residential visitors of the Conference shall be given free boarding and lodging. But they are requested to send a Delegate Fee of Rs. 2.

Sir Pratap Singh Memorial Scholarships

The Secretary of State has agreed to an amendment of the rules for the Sir Pratap Singh Memorial Scholarships to permit them to be awarded to cadets studying at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. Cadets from that College who pass into the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, or the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, will also as hitherto be eligible, but a cadet who has held a scholarship at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College will not be eligible for a further scholarship.

The awards will as a rule be restricted to the sons of Viceroy's commissioned officers and soldiers of the regular Indian army, and of Indian officers of the Indian States Forces. The value of a scholarship, which will be paid in a single grant, will not exceed £100. Awards will be made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the recommendation of the Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College Dehra Dun.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1936

FALSE ALARM

A few businessmen of Bombay and the local Anglo-Indian papers have been making an attempt to scare away the business community as a whole from the Congress by misrepresenting its policy and that of its present President. The latest shape the attempt has taken is the manifesto issued by twenty-one businessmen in Bombay. The twenty-one businessmen command influence in Bombay, but that they do not represent the business community as a whole has been amply demonstrated during the President's visit. On the very day the President arrived in the city last week many business organisations enthusiastically joined in the reception accorded to him, prominent among them being the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, Shroffs' Association, Bullion Exchange, Cotton Brokers' Association, Dava Bazaar Merchants' Association, Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Bazaar, Ltd., Diamond Merchants' Association, Grain Merchants' Association, Seeds Traders' Association and Rice Merchants' Association. The Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association observed the day as a holiday in honour of the arrival of the President. Consequently no business was transacted in the Sutar Bazaar. The Stock Exchange hoisted the National Flag on the day. On Monday hundreds of the City's merchants gathered at the Bullion Exchange to hear him address the bullion merchants and brokers. These merchants themselves presented an address and a purse to the President. In the course of the address they stated: "We can clearly see how your heart burns at this condition of your countrymen and we assure you of our full co-operation in whatever you do to improve their condition. Your inspiring speeches and untiring work have created a new life and determination in the people of the country. You are the very life of the nation's struggle for independence. We hope that you will be able to intensify more and more the awakening that Mahatma had created in the country and lead it to success in the achievement of the objective of the Indian National Congress." Fundit Jawaharlal had good reason to remark that the function was a good reply to those who tried to prejudice businessmen against the Congress. On Tuesday the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, the Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association and the Marwadi Sammelan presented a welcome address to the President. And to-day the Bombay Country Fanc and Grey Piece-Goods Merchants Association are to present an address to him. Bombay businessmen, with the exception of the handful represented by the twenty-one signatories, have always stood by the Congress even in the most trying times and will continue to do so despite the efforts of the few among them.

The boyce Ana lne Ven

Mr. A. D. B. Ford, being one of those who indulged in the anti-Congress campaign, naturally came in for severe criticism by the Congress President. In his reply to this criticism he as well as the twenty-one signatories side-tracked the main issue before the Congress and the country, namely, the struggle for independence, the point on which Pundit Jawaharlal himself places the greatest emphasis. Apart from the merits of Socialism, which it is not our purpose to discuss here to-day, we would like to point out to the twenty-one signatories whose panic would be amusing were it not that they have grossly misrepresented the Congress and its President that the present Congress policy and programme are not socialistic, except in a broad humanitarian sense, nor has Pundit Jawaharlal made an attempt to impose upon the Congress a Socialist programme. He has rather repeatedly declared that Socialism is not the immediate issue before the country, that he has no desire to make it the most urgent problem before the Congress is to secure independence and that he would strive his utmost to concentrate on this issue the united efforts of all Socialists and non-Socialists, who seek independence. And he has reason to complain that the boyce of Socialism is raised by some of his critics as a mere veil under which they shirk this main issue of a struggle for independence and join hands with the opponents of the Congress.

Businessmen Loyal To Congress

To the straight question put to him by the President as to what is his view regarding the Congress struggle for independence, Mr. Shroff replies as follows:—"I do not recognise any monopoly on the part of the Congress for carrying on the fight for our political freedom. Men, like myself, who are not members of the Congress, are as anxious and zealous lovers of political freedom as Fundit Jawaharlal himself. I am convinced that the revolutionary method of the Congress is most unsuited to our conditions and is calculated to retard, instead of accelerating, our political advancement." Such a view about Congress method will be endorsed only by Government and the extreme Moderates in the country. Most businessmen, however, as we have stated above, have supported the Congress policy and will continue to do so and will have no hesitation in declaring that the small section of businessmen represented by the twenty-one signatories have not only not fought the battle of freedom, but have obstructed it on many an occasion.

Marmaduke Pickthall

There were few Englishmen of our time who understood Islam and knew Turkey and the other countries of the Near East so well and with such sympathetic understanding as Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall the news of whose death will be received with a shock of pain by his numerous friends in India who recall the valuable service he rendered as Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" for four years (1920-24). Before he arrived in India Mr. Pickthall had won fame for himself as an expert on Near East affairs and as a novelist of great charm. Mr. Pickthall had acquired his reputation as an expert on Islamic affairs not merely from books but by living among the people of Islamic countries, particularly Turkey, Syria and Egypt, and what he did not know of these countries and their problems was hardly worth-knowing. During his stay in Turkey he came into contact with many of the leaders of the Young Turk movement and there are a few books which give such a vivid and complete idea of that movement and the causes contributing to its genesis and growth as those which he wrote about them. When the death

Non-Co-operation movement of 1920-21, of which the wrongs of Turkey and the Khilafat Question were among the main planks, was started, he was invited to edit the "Bombay Chronicle" with a view to bring home to the Government as well as the people of India the truth about the spoliation of Turkey and expound the meaning of the Khilafat Question as only an expert like him could do. Not only did he successfully fulfil that mission but he also completely identified himself with the cause of Indian freedom. He resigned the editorship of this paper in 1924 and joined the educational service of the Hyderabad State from which he retired last year. During this period he compiled his monumental translation in English of the Quoran and started the "Islamic Culture", a monthly magazine which has established an honourable place for itself in Indian periodical literature. The East generally and Islamic countries specially, which he interpreted to the world with sympathy, insight and understanding, are the poorer because of his loss.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent)

Marshal Badoglio's stay in Addis Ababa will not be long. As soon as the military situation is cleared up he will hand over the command and the Governorship of the new Italian province to General Graziani. After months of strenuous campaigning the Marshal may feel the need for a little relaxation while in Addis Ababa. His favourite pastime is bowls. The fact that there is no suitable grass for greens will not prevent him playing.

The Italian variant of bowls—"bocce"—is, like the French equivalent, played on gravel outside inns or, indeed, on any roughly level piece of ground.

Lord Somers, the new president of the M.C.C. is an admirable choice for an appointment which, in recent years at any rate, has demanded the qualities of a skilled diplomat.

He is still under 50, has played first-class cricket for Worcester-shire, and was a fine racket player—he won the Army Doubles championship in 1908. His partner on that occasion was Major the Hon. J. A. Astor. Both men were brilliant bats in the elevens of their respective schools, Eton and Charterhouse. Lord Somers has been Governor of Victoria, and was Acting Governor-General of Australia in 1930-1931. He understands Australians and Australian cricket. He has published a history of the 6th Tank Battalion, in which he served during the war.

English team was beaten by Austria in the football match played in Vienna recently. Football has been very popular in Austria, where it was introduced in 1894 by English hatter, R. Lowe, who became first president of the Austrian Football Club. The game spread rapidly after the war.

Austria is an important football centre for Central Europe, supplying players to Italy, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland. First-class players are paid £22 10s. per week, plus bonuses. The chief ground is the new stadium in the corner of Prater—the Hyde Park of Vienna. In Austria, the matches are played chiefly in summer, beginning in the late afternoon.

When Mr. Lloyd George appeared before the Arms Inquiry Commission on May 6, he demonstrated that the years have not impaired his memory. Dame Rachel Crowdy and other members of the Commission put a number of questions to the ex-Prime Minister about war-time inventions.

Without looking at notes, or calling on the secretary who sat behind him, L.G. was able to give the names of the inventors and other details. The fact that he gave his evidence sitting down did not prevent Mr. Lloyd George from employing his finger, struck his palm, shrugged his shoulders, changed the pitch of his voice, just as if he were addressing a crowded meeting. Controversies like the possibility of labour conscription in war and the merits of large and small warships were ruled outside the scope of the Commission's work. But not before Mr. Lloyd George had dropped this comment on Jutland—"a battle which both sides claimed to have won, and from which both ran away."

Mr. Lloyd George is the third ex-Cabinet Minister to give evidence before the Commission. The other two were Lord Cecil and Dr. Addison. Like Mr. Lloyd George, both spoke against the private manufacture of arms. Since the Commission began its inquiry a year ago it has heard some two dozen witnesses. Of these the experts, both Governmental and industrial, have favoured the present system. Only one of the non-expert witnesses, on the other hand, doubted whether the private manufacture of armaments increased the risk of war. He was Mr. Walton Newbold, a member of the Society of Friends. His open-mindedness on the subject was not shared by Lord Davies, speaking for the New Commonwealth Society, by Mr. N. B. Hunter, of the British Movement against War and Fascism, or by Sir William Jowitt, who appeared for the Union of Democratic Control. The Commission has also experienced the fighting quality of such pacifists as Lord Marley, Mr. Fenner Brockway, and Mr. Harry Pollitt.

A Londoner just received the set of six Ecuador stamps issued to commemorate the centenary of Darwin's visit to the Galapagos Islands.

The islands, which lie some six hundred miles from the South American mainland, are famous for the wealthier classes. The worst

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review Of The International Situation

By
K. T. SHAH.

The League, or its shadow, has got a first class conundrum to solve: When is a State not a State? Abyssinia has been conquered, occupied, absorbed by Italy. The King of Italy is made, by grace of Mussolini, Emperor of Ethiopia and Marshal Badoglio is his Viceroy. But still at the League Council meeting, Abyssinia ranks as a Member State, whose representative claims to represent "Whom? What? Where?"

The French would say, Baron Aloisi refused to sit beside the Abyssinian representative, as Abyssinia is no longer an independent State; and stages a theatrical walk-out of the Council, which, however, fails to impose upon anybody.

But the continuation of the Ethiopian reservation in his place at the Council Table does not undo the Annexation of Abyssinia, which has been accomplished by the sword and cemented by the decree of the Italian Parliament—or what passes for it. The other countries may or may not recognise the "fait accompli". But Sgr. Mussolini can very easily comfort himself by the president of Japan in Manchuria and trust to the easy cupidity of the commercial civilisation to come to his rescue and neutralise the force of the international displeasure.

Mr. Tafari

Abyssinia, then, is henceforward a State-in no better position than British India, so far as international existence is concerned. If not categorically worse, the Negus, from his safe retreat in Palestine, claims to impress upon the Powers of the League the enormity of Italy's aggression, and the inconsistency of the League's own decision in that regard. But is the Negus entitled even to appear in person before the League Council,—even assuming that the League Council can and will do something to undo the injustice inflicted upon Abyssinia? Diplomatic wiseacres are already hard at work to discover or invent difficulties why such a possibility cannot materialise. Mr. Tafari, as the Italians

have already begun to describe the ex-Emperor of Ethiopia, will have very little scope, even if he carries out his threat of visiting Geneva in person, to ventilate his grievances,—and much less to remedy them.

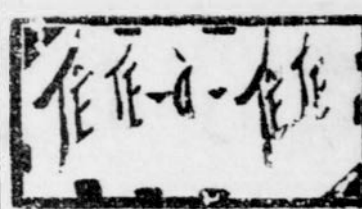
A Touch Of Comedy

A touch of comedy is imparted to the whole business by Mr. Baldwin and the British Government accepting, "with all reservation" the announcement of the Italian Government that Abyssinia has been annexed and that it forms part of the Italian Empire for ever and ever hereafter. This is not a fairy tale from Grimm; but a grim reality of history at least as Mussolini reads it. What precisely the British reservation would mean, no one can say; and least of all the British Government. For, in the whole of this episode, British diplomacy has blundered so completely,—or it has been the victim of circumstances so piteously that the chiefs of the Government themselves cannot possibly contemplate the prospect with any complacency or equanimity. The report, therefore, that the British Cabinet is to be reconstructed,—that Sir Samuel Hoare is to return to the Front Bench—a report which seems to have been current in the British Press even during last Mail-week,—have something more than a modicum of significance in it. Is the Baldwin Government discredited with its own following? Or in the country generally? Sir Samuel might, indeed, say with sardonic appreciation of the irony of the situation, that what has happened to Abyssinia is far worse than what he had proposed, and for which he was hounded out of office. But that would be a merely personal triumph,—which, perhaps, Sir Samuel may not purchase at the cost of Mr. Baldwin's public disgrace. Even if generosity gets the better of political strategy, participation in the British Cabinet at this moment, is hardly safe for any front rank politician, who has a future to think of. And so, perhaps, there may be no

wholesale reconstruction of the Cabinet, at least in the near future. Certainly, no radical change in the main lines of policy that we can envisage.

French Attitude

One of the contributing circumstances for this uncertainty is, of course, the attitude of Britain's nearest ally,—France. Even with a Socialist, or Leftist, Government,—with all their professions for the maintenance of the League and its Covenant,—France will not divest herself of the distrust of British diplomacy,—particularly "vis-a-vis" the Nazis,—which recent history has done so much to promote. And, while France cannot depend on one hundred per cent. upon Britain, she will be foolish to antagonise her other important neighbour,—Italy. No French Government, Bourgeois or Proletarian, would run the risk involved in such a development. Russia is a good ally for France; but she is too far for effective aid in the case of a sudden crisis with the Nazis. Surprise has always been the prime constituent of German diplomatic as well as military strategy. anti-Nazis are too good heirs of the Hohenzollerns to fail to appreciate that element at the present juncture. No one can ever say when it will suit the Nazis to break any of the most solemn engagements and fall upon the weakest of their neighbours to swallow them at a gulp. Austria and Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland,—these are all exposed to the menace of encroaching Nazism. The little countries may take their own steps for the national defence against Germany. But without powerful outside aid, they would be unable to make headway against Germany; and if France is estranged from Italy, she may not be able to supply her supporters in the Balkans with munitions or advisers, which would be indispensable for effective resistance to the German juggernaut when it is set into motion against any one of them. The Austrian (Continued on Page 12 Col. 4)



INDIANS MAINTAIN BRITISH DIGNITY

—Headline.

In more ways than one. British Diplomatic Bag Missing, says a headline. So is the British diplomatic brain! Let's hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. R. A. Butler, replying to a question in the Commons, said that there was no form of censorship of press messages in India.

It is in fact quite formless—like a ghost!

According to a Washington report, "two more smashing blows have been delivered to the New Deal" of President Roosevelt.

In spite of continued battering the New Deal battles on. By the time the "smashing blows" actually smash it, it will be quite old.

RABID FASCISM

A Warrant Officer of the British Ambulance Unit in Dire Dawa has been bitten by a mad dog. That, as any seasoned journalist will tell you, is not much of a news. What makes the event one of front-page importance is the negative fact that only one of the mad dogs now found in Abyssinia has thus expressed "the divine urge of Fascism".

Anyway, we do hope the canine hero gets due recognition from Duce. It deserves the same order of merit as has been conferred on the heroes who bombed Red Cross units from the air.

The incident, by the way, has a sequel too.

The victim of this outrage has been arrested by the Italian military authorities and prevented from going to Aden for treatment.

Perhaps they want to keep him as a trophy.

The League, says a writer, is not dead.

Alas!

"It is now plain to the whole world," says a contemporary, "that Mussolini's ideas were very different from those of the Pope." So very different in fact that the Pope had to peel the Vatican bells on the occasion of the Abyssinian victory to emphasize the "difference".

Asks the "Leader"

"Why should not Sir Henry Craik induce his chief and colleagues to remove the headquarters of the Government of India to Andamans, the Paradise?" No. The Government, believing in self-sacrifice and self-mortification, prefer the hell of Simla in summer and the hell of New Delhi in winter!

"To acts of war," says an Italian writer, "we reply with acts of war without limitations."

He might have added: "And even if there are no acts of war on the other side we are courteous enough to reply all the same."

But sometimes even these Fascist scribbles can utter words of wisdom. Here are some:

"The League bullies in the service of a quixotic imperialism are invited to meditate and form their calculations with full knowledge of their responsibility."

Amen. Amen.

Thus "The Whip"

"The universal disapproval which the Niemeyer Report continues to call forth is, perhaps, testimony to the efficiency with which the work was done."

If universal disapproval be the criterion, our confrere takes the palm for efficiency.

How Perry Beat Austin At Bournemouth

—Headline.

To tell you strictly in confidence

—with a racquet.

Husband: "If a man steals, no matter what it is, he will live to regret it."

Wife (crying): "You used to steal kisses before we were married."

"Well, you heard what I said."

people had their sense of responsibility to India, the India League in this country would not have been a small organisation." Nor, for that matter, should there have been an Indian problem!

Frankly Speaking

INVITING TROUBLE

The latest news received from Abyssinia confirms the impression that the Italian army of aggression now in possession of Addis Ababa, intoxicated with victory, is behaving in a most objectionable and reckless manner. The foreigners in the Capital are being subjected to various kinds of harassment, many of them have been ordered to leave the country and foreign legations are being broken into by Italians on the slightest pretext. The Indian soldiers stationed at the British Legation have been asked to give the Fascist Salute which they have quite properly refused to do. But the absolute limit of callousness has been reached in the case of the unfortunate Warrant Officer of the British Ambulance Unit who has been bitten by a dog supposed to be rabid. Deliberately to prevent him from reaching Aden for treatment is not only unwarranted persecution but it is also inviting trouble. European nations, especially Britain, however grossly they may have betrayed Abyssinia, are not likely to tolerate such maltreatment of their nationals. In their own interests, Mussolini and his men had better not overdo the defiant and devil-may-care role.

A JUST PROTEST

In condemning the Niemeyer Report the Indian Merchants' Chamber expresses the feeling in the entire business community in the city. The Chamber contends that the Report continues the injustice done to Bombay by the Weston Settlement and protests against the Presidency being recommended only 20 per cent. of the total income tax collection and against the suggestion that the wealthier classes in India have not borne a proportionate burden of taxation. The injustice done to the Bombay Presidency in particular is beyond all doubt and the Chamber rightly protests against the suggestion of further taxation to secure more revenue. What is most needed at present is some relief in taxation, especially to the poor, who are naturally hit harder by the existing taxes than are the wealthier classes. The worst

feature of the report is its assumption that it is not possible to reduce the central expenditure much below the existing level. If Government rely on further taxation for the additional expenditure necessary for the working of the new Constitution, they will be asking for far more serious trouble than exists now.

AFGHANISTAN AND INDUSTRY

Afghanistan has hitherto been one of the many obliging markets for the products of industrialized countries of Europe and America. It had little, if any, indigenous industrial activity. It is, therefore, a creditable enterprise that the Afghan Government have undertaken in starting a concern for the manufacture of textiles which are at present almost wholly imported. That two-thirds of the capital are to be supplied by foreign finance is not without its sinister aspect, knowing as we do the role European capital has repeatedly played in undeveloped countries. But the company is to be under the direct control and supervision of the Afghan Government and National Bank and, if they are careful, they can safeguard against any subtle monkeying which foreign industrialists and capitalists are apt to indulge in. Let us hope the Afghans will not only make a success of this concern but will also inaugurate an effective nationwide programme to industrialize their country, if possible, without foreign help.

CONGRESS AND WORKERS

The resolutions of the Trade Union Congress promise more co-operation than has so far been possible between Labour and the Indian National Congress. One of the resolutions specifically welcomes the Congress move for closer mass contacts and recommends co-operation between the two bodies. The Congress help in the working class movement and the T. U. C. helping the Congress in its political activities. If the co-operation that is recommended becomes a reality, it will doubtless help both the bodies and the country in general. If the full measure of co-operation that is desired is not immediately possible for any

reason, both bodies should begin with whatever is possible and patiently attempt to bring about conditions favouring closer unity and co-operation.

FUNCTIONAL REPRESENTATION

To make joint work most effective the T. U. C. urges "suitable provision for the participation of the workers in the Congress through their class organisations," "through collective affiliation of workers and peasants' organisations to the I.N.C." The principle of representation on such lines is new to many Congressmen and its application is attended with many practical difficulties. It may, therefore, be sometime before the desired change in the constitution comes about. Meanwhile workers and peasants can and should join Congress in large numbers, assert themselves there and work, in particular, for the very constitutional and other changes desired by them. As on most vital questions such as the goal of complete independence, united front against imperialism, the rejection of the new Constitution etc. Congress and Labour hold almost identical views, co-operation on these issues should go a long way in raising the status and influence of workers in the Congress.

LASKI ON INDIAN PROBLEM

Striking tributes to President Jawaharlal were paid at a London meeting by prominent British Labour leaders like Sir Stafford Cripps, Miss Ellen Wilkinson and Professor Harold Laski which indicate a new orientation in the Left Wing Labourites' policy towards India. Professor Laski clinched the main issue when he said that "the central problem in India is the problem of the poverty of the masses" and that the new Constitution was antagonistic to all that this problem involved and represented. Equally candid was he when he opined that Imperialism brings its own punishment. "These things reveal to me," he said, "the plain fact that no people is good enough to be in charge of another people." These are excellent sentiments but how many in Britain share them? As the Professor himself confessed: "If British

Indians Maintain British Dignity Guards Refuse To Give Fascist Salute Italians Harass Foreigners In Addis Ababa

DJIBOUTI, May 18.
A message from Dire Dawa states that Bonner, a war-
rant officer attached to the British Ambulance Unit in
Abyssinia has been arrested by the Italian Military
authorities. Bonner had been bitten by a dog believed
to be mad and was being rushed to Aden for treatment
when he was prevented from catching the train to
Djibouti.
Bonner was later arrested. It is feared that the de-
lay may endanger his life.
Reports from Addis Ababa allege that the rights of
the foreign legations are being undermined by the Ita-
lians, who enter the Legation Grounds in search of
foreign residents.
It is stated that the presence of the Sikh Guards is
maintaining British dignity for the moment. It is re-
ported that the Indians have been ordered to give the
Fascist Salute but they have refused.

300 MORE EUROPEANS TO BE EXPELLED

DJIBOUTI, May 18.
It is reported that 300 more
Europeans are to be expelled.—
Reuter.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC BAG MISSING

DJIBOUTI, May 18.
The first train conveying de-
portees has arrived from Addis
Ababa. It includes the four
European journalists who have
been expelled.

A diplomatic bag addressed to
the British Consulate at Djibouti
has disappeared from the train
from Addis Ababa. The Consul
was telegraphically warned to
meet the train and receive the
bag which was neither forthcoming,
nor seen since it was dis-
patched.

MASS EXECUTIONS OF LOOTERS

DJIBOUTI, May 18.
Ruthless suppression and pu-
nishment of pillage are being car-
ried out in Addis Ababa according
to travellers arriving here. Mass
executions follow the Italian
courts martial, the looters being
despatched by machine guns in
groups of thirty or forty. Their
bodies are afterwards buried in
roadside graves.—Reuter.

CENSORSHIP OF PRESS MESSAGES

Overseas Journals Free From Bother

LONDON, May 18.
Replying in the House of Com-
mons to-day Mr. R. A. Butler said
there was no form of censorship
of press messages in India, other
than that derived from the Indian
Telegraph Act and the rules
framed thereunder. The standing
instructions of the Government
of India are that these powers
will not normally be exercised in
the case of messages from cor-
respondents to reputable agencies
and newspapers overseas.—Reuter.

N. R. A. RECEIVES MORE BLOWS

WASHINGTON, May 18.
Two more smashing blows have
been delivered to the New Deal.
The Supreme Court declared un-
constitutional the Guafey Coal Act
which aimed at the Federal stabi-
lisation of the soft coal industry.
Simultaneously the Court of Ap-
peal in the District of Columbia,
has declared unconstitutional the
resettlement of the administra-
tion established in 1935 for labour
transfer schemes.

The verdict of the court de-
clared unconstitutional not only
the resettlement of the adminis-
tration but the whole of the 1935
Relief Act. Government has ap-
pealed to the Supreme Court
against the verdict.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, May 19.
Contrary to an earlier report
Herr Strichers anti-semitic paper
"Sturmer" is continuing publica-
tion during the Olympic games
according to the Propaganda Mi-
nistry.

Social Forces In National Struggle

Political Democracy Is A Sham Without Economic Equality, Says Jawahar

A scientific analysis of the India's national struggle for free-
dom and the inner class conflicts in the background of post-war
Imperialism and Fascist development was made by Pandit Jawa-
harlal Nehru, the Congress President, at a mammoth meeting at
Nappoo Hall Gardens, Matunga, on Tuesday night. The meeting was
held under the joint auspices of the B.F.C.C. and the "F" Ward
District Congress Committee.

Mr. Jinnabhai P. Joshi, Presi-
dent of the F. (Parel) Ward Dis-
trict Congress Committee, wel-
comed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
on behalf of the Ward.

Panditji had come to Bombay,
he said, specially to attend the
All-India Trade Union Congress
held at the Kamgar maldan, and
it was in the fitness of things
that Panditji should address a
meeting at Matunga where a
majority of inhabitants were
what might be called the petty-
bourgeois.

Mr. Jinnabhai referred to the
demoralised conditions in the vil-
lages due to repression in the
past, and felt that it was quite a
good thing that a committee was
formed in Bombay to consider the
question of protection of civil
liberties.

INDIAN NATIONALISM

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said
that he had so far addressed
nearly half a hundred meetings
and must have spoken to half a
million people so far in the city.
He was informed that the au-
dience that might mainly be of
the lower middle class. He pro-
posed to place before them the
position of the lower middle class
and what exactly should be its
affiliations. For after all, the
scientific way of considering the
conditions in a country was by
studying the economic conditions
of the people. In this country
of alien domination, all classes
united for national freedom, but
behind that it was inevitable
there was also economic conflicts.
In the national movement there
was the psychological factor, but
keeping it aside, the question
should be viewed on scientific lines.
Considering the relations between
India and England, the whole
of England could be said to be
an upper class while the whole of
India could be termed a lower
class. England that is to say re-
presented the capitalist class while
the people of India were the pro-
letariat. The problem of na-
tional freedom thus viewed in
larger perspective became the pro-
blem of the exploited people. The
rich people in India were also ex-
ploited to a certain extent, but the
bulk of exploitation fell on the
poorer classes. That was the
scientific and fundamental ana-
lysis of nationalism in India.

THE CLASS CONFLICT

Taking into consideration the
psychological aspect, one found
that the struggle for freedom was
common in countries under an
alien domination. Behind that
national struggle were classes and
groups in conflict with one
another. To-day, though the
urge of nationalism was strong
the upper classes were won over
by the Government. Funda-
mentally all classes were na-
tionalist. But a small group,
the upper fringe of the
upper class, became the suppor-
ters of Imperialism and were
anxious to have the British rule
in India than the British himself.
These Indian groups expressed
themselves in favour of nation-
alism, but their nationalism was
something far different.

POST-WAR DEVELOPMENTS

Briefly surveying the post-war
world conditions, Panditji said
that Europe and the world tried
to find stability, but were unable
to do so. Everywhere there were
struggles and conflicts which
ultimately led to upheavals. All
these upheavals, in whatever
part of the world they happened,
were intimately inter-connected.
And out of these a vital economic
question arose.
On a scientific analysis of this
situation, one found that as big
economic issues arose, certain
class fissures which were already
present in society were accen-
tuated. These divisions were
more clearly demarcated in the
Western countries. In India they
remained covered up by Nation-
alism, but here too they were
coming up. There was the con-
flict in the Congress on these
issues, and people who had never
devoted their attention to these
problems were now perplexed and
worried. In India the situation
was developing so rapidly that
people were forced to find a solu-
tion to these problems. One must
be clear in one's mind and lan-
guage. As soon as one was clear
and became logical, differences
curiously hidden under the sur-
face came up and they were ac-
centuated.

FASCIST TENDENCIES

Panditji observed, that one
could find the top-most part of
the Upper classes developing Fas-
cist tendencies. The British Gov-
ernment was Fascist enough. But
certain Indian elements too be-
came Fascist and in collaboration
with the British wanted to re-
tain their privileges.
One did not agitate on this
issue said Panditji. For agitators
could not effect changes if the
conditions were not ripe.
To-day in India, the peasantry
and the working class were in a
worse condition and were driven
to thoughts of extreme action.
But they could not think clearly
and if a mass of people would
think it would act on one side
would be the forces of Fascism
and on the other would be rang-
ed the forces of social freedom,
Socialism.
Unless India found a solution to
these vital problems there could
not be Social stability.
Up to now the upper classes sup-
ported the national movement,
but they possessed certain privi-
leges and were uncertain whether
they would continue to enjoy them,
and some of these classes were
pulled over by the Government to
its side. The Upper Middle classes
supported the national movement
with the hope that it would bene-
fit them and that they would con-
tinue to enjoy what privileges
they had.

LOWER MIDDLE CLASS LEADERSHIP

The lower middle classes had
no such difficulties. The lower
middle class was the backbone of
the national movement to-day.
Nearly 20 or 30 years ago, the
Congress had discarded the upper
middle class leadership. During
the last few years, the Congress
message was carried to the pe-
asants and to the villagers by peo-
ple from the lower middle classes.
Of course, the peasants, too, car-
ried the message. They too back-
ed the national movement, but
their backing was based on vague
thinking. The peasants were too
poor and they looked to the Con-
gress for help. Thus the lower
middle class played an important
role in the national movement
and would continue to play when
the cleavages became more pro-
minent.

PEASANTS AND WORKERS

The peasantry and workers,
when the cleavage occurred, would
be on the side of big changes,
otherwise they would have to pe-
rish and go out of existence. Prob-
ably the upper middle classes
would move more and more to-
wards the British Government.
The Round Table Conferences
and other similar things helped
much in winning over to the side
of the Government as many such
people as possible. Princes, big
industrialists and landlords and
communal leaders thus went over
to the other side.
When a cleavage occurred, the
line of division would throw the
lower middle class on the side of
the peasantry and the workers.
They could not possibly ally them-
selves with a handful of men on
the other side. They would have
to ally themselves with the
masses. Individuals might fall or
fail away. But the bulk of the
lower middle class would march
on as it had no hope under the
present Social system. Most of
the leadership would come from
the lower middle class, as it had
come during the last movement.

NO VAGUE REMEDIES

He had tried to put before them
a scientific analysis of the whole
situation and these problems
could not be solved in a vague
way.

SOCIAL EQUALITY

He urged them to weigh these
questions and issues arising out of
Socialism. He wanted an intelli-
gent understanding of the issues
and people who thought in a sci-
entific. When a big movement
might come, many of them might
fall. And in a big movement,
there was need for a strong rank
and file, a strong second and third
line leadership.
There could not be ups and downs
and social inequalities in this
country. They must be got rid of.
They had to build up a new
social order in which every one
would have the fullest opportunity
for development, no exploitation
and in which there would be na-
merely political democracy, but
economic democracy which meant
economic equality for without
economic equality political democ-
racy would be a hoax. What did
it matter to one if one had a vote

or not, when one was hungry and
was starving?

Apart from the peasants and
the workers, what was the condi-
tion of the lower middle classes
at present in the country? There
was a large number of educated
young men, without employment,
sinking physically and mentally,
going to pieces. There was the
instance of thousands of persons
applying for two or three posts
as policemen in Calcutta and of
these thousands, there were many
graduates men. That was the tra-
gedy of the middle class to-
day. There was no
use tinkering with the problem,
by appointing committees, which
did not take one anywhere. When
a patient was mortally ill, what
was the good of patting on his
back? These committees could
not do anything as they functioned
within the framework of this
social and economic order.

This order must be changed.
When one thought of the economic
problem, one must also think of
the unemployment problem, of
the agrarian problem and all
these could be seen in a world
perspective. Then one could
understand the position.

FREEDOM FOR WHOM

Panditji next referred to the
Congress programme. It was most
important that political freedom
should be won. But it was equal-
ly important, as to who should win
this freedom. If the political free-
dom meant the control of the coun-
try by the same group which was
now co-operating with the British
Government, it would not mean
any good to the masses. It must
be the freedom of the masses and
the lower middle classes went with
the masses. He hoped that they
would support the Indian National
Congress, and that they would
think of the solution of these
vital problems in a way which
would benefit the vast masses in
the country.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami expres-
sed the gratitude of the "F" Ward
District Congress Committee, to
Panditji for having kindly come
and addressed them. He thanked
the citizens of the Ward for their
co-operation.

The Maharashtra Seva Manda-
li and the Tarun Bharat Vyayam
Shala bands were in attendance.
The Matunga Arya Samaj helped
in the erection of the platform.
Pt. Jawaharlal was profusely
garlanded on behalf of the various
organisations in the Ward includ-
ing Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah
and Mr. Vasu Wernar on behalf
of the Wadala residents.

MILITARY HONOURS TO LORD ALLENBY'S ASHES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 19.
With full military honours the
ashes of Lord Allenby were placed
in the Warrior's Chapel at West-
minster Abbey, Londoners saw no
splendid spectacle. The casket
containing the ashes was brought
to the Abbey in a simple hearse,
but inside the Abbey, the leaders
of the nation were assembled to
pay homage. The King was repre-
sented by Field-Marshal Chet-
wode. The Dukes of York, Glou-
cester, Kent and Connaught were
also represented. Members of the
Cabinet, representatives of Domi-
nions and foreign Governments
and members of both the Houses
of Parliament were also present.
The funeral service was conduct-
ed by the Dean of Westminster
and at the close "Last Post" and
Reveille were sounded by buglers.
Gen. Sir Ayrhys Pryce repre-
sented the defence forces of India.

WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SOUTH PORT, May 19.
The following are the results in
the second round of the
Women's Golf Championship:
Nancy Forrest 3 and 2.
Mrs. Crews (America) beat Miss
Nancy Forrest 4 and 3.
Miss Pam Barton beat Jessie
Firth 5 and 4.
Elsie Corlett (Lancashire County)
beat Patty Berg (America) one up.
Mrs. Glutting beat Dorothy
Pearson at the 21st hole.
Jean Hamilton (Scotland) beat
Mrs. Cheney (America) one up.
Bridget Newell beat Diana Fish-
wick two up.

INDIAN TARIFFS AND U. K. BOARD OF TRADE

LONDON, May 19.
Mr. Runciman received a com-
pilation of Indian Relations Com-
mittee of the Joint Committee of
Cotton Trade organisations.
It is understood questions con-
cerning Indian tariffs were raised.
—Reuter.

M. C. C. WIN BY TEN WICKETS

Jahangir Khan Puts Up 80 Runs In Indians' Second Innings

LONDON, May 19.
In their second innings in the match against M.C.C. the
Indians were all out for 230, Jahangir Khan, the overnight's not
out, making 80 runs, the highest score of the innings.

Run-a-Minute

The Indians' innings lasted 230 minutes—run-a-minute in-
nings.
The M.C.C. in their second innings, knocked out the required
35 runs for no loss thus winning the match by ten wickets.

THE SCORES

M. C. C. (First Innings)	...	382
M.C.C. for no loss (Second Innings)	...	35
Indians (First Innings)	...	185
Indians (Second Innings)	...	230

The weather was fine and the
wicket was good when Khan and
Bannerjee resumed Indians' second
innings to-day. Their partnership
lasted forty-five minutes and add-
ed 56 runs. Khan fell to Holmes
bowling in latter's first over hav-
ing scored 80. Hemade his
50 in 75 minutes and hit 8 fours.
He was lucky to escape a chance
of being stumped when 44.

Elahi followed and having scor-
ed 18 runs was caught by Peebles
off Sims (205/7). Nissar joined
Bannerjee but was caught by Allen
at the deep mid-off Peebles for 7.
Hussain did not bat leaving Ban-
nerjee not out with the score of
47. He had made a stand of 85
minutes in which he once pulled
Peebles for six and hit 3 fours.

INDIANS (2nd Innings)

Hindekar l.b.w. (new), b	...	18
Peebles	...	12
Mushtaq Ali b Holmes	...	20
Amarnath c Valentine, b Sims	...	0
Nayudu b Sims	...	0

Vizianagram l.b.w. (new), b	...	19
Sims	...	80
Jehangir Khan b Holmes	...	18
Elahi c Peebles, b Sims	...	7
Nissar c Allen, b Peebles	...	0
(Hussain did not bat)	...	47
Bannerjee (not out)	...	9
Extras	...	27
Total (Second Innings)	...	230

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Sims 4 for 68.	...	27
Holmes 2 for 27.	...	9
Peebles 2 for 69.	...	0
Bowes 0 for 24.	...	0
Allen 0 for 33.	...	0
M.C.C. (Second Innings)	...	35
Moore (not out)	...	9
Prior (not out)	...	27
Extras	...	0
Total (for no wickets)	...	35

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Sims 4 for 68.	...	27
Holmes 2 for 27.	...	9
Peebles 2 for 69.	...	0
Bowes 0 for 24.	...	0
Allen 0 for 33.	...	0
M.C.C. (Second Innings)	...	35
Moore (not out)	...	9
Prior (not out)	...	27
Extras	...	0
Total (for no wickets)	...	35

Marmaduke Pickthall Dead

EMINENT EXPERT ON NEAR EAST AFFAIRS

LONDON, May 19.
The death has occurred of
Marmaduke Pickthall at St. Ives
while holidaying in Cornwall.—
Reuter's Special.

Marmaduke William Pickthall,
the well known novelist and
authority on Near Eastern affairs
was born on April 7, 1875 in
Suffolk. He was the son of Rev.
Charles Pickthall, Rector of Chel-
lesford, Suffolk and was educated
at Harrow and in the continent
and after completing his educa-
tion spent three years in the Near
East in pursuit of Arabic studies
and developed liking for eastern
ways of thought ultimately em-
bracing Islam in Constantinople.
During this period he came in-
to intimate contact with the
leading figures in the Young
Turk movement, which he des-
cribed in his novel "The Early
Hours." He lived for a year among
the Druzes of Mount Lebanon
and during the time of Lord
Cemeter he served under him in
Egypt and made a deep study of
conditions in that country.

Saw service in the great war
(1914-1919). When the Khilafat
movement was started, his ser-
vices were engaged as Editor of
the "Bombay Chronicle" to ex-
plain to the Indian public and
the world the inwardness of the
Turkish Problem and the Khila-
fat Question.

Coming to India in September
1920 he took up the Editorship of
the "Bombay Chronicle" and
continued till July 1924. After-
wards he joined the Nizam's ser-
vice in 1925 and became the
principal of the Government
High School, Chandraghat, Supdt.
Hyderabad Civil Service Class
and Director of Information. He
also edited the "Islamic Culture"
and the "Folklore" of the Holy
land and among his notable
works may be mentioned "Said
the Fisherman," "Enis," the
"Children of the Nile," the "Val-
ley of the Kings" the "House of
Islam," "Veiled Women," "Ori-
ental Encounters," "With the Turks
in War Time" the "House of
War," "Knights of Araby" the
"Early Hours," "As others see Us"
"Sir Limidus."

His last and most important
work was a free translation in
English of the Quran called
"The Meaning of the Glorious
Quran" which was published in
1930.

Mr. Pickthall was a member of
the Hyderabad Delegation to the
Round Table Conference and re-
signed from Hyderabad State
service in 1935, on special pen-
sion. Mr. Pickthall leaves a widow
behind.

ECHO OF LEAKAGE OF FOREIGN EXPERTS FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING

MADRAS, May 19.
An application for bail was
moved to-day before Justice Bur-
on behalf of five accused, who it
is alleged are concerned with
leakage of the question papers set
for the S.S.L.C. examination. The
accused stand charged by the Sta-
tionary Magistrate, Gooty, for of-
fences under section 379 I.P.C.
and Secs. 52 and 70 of the Indian
Post Offices Act. In that they en-
gaged themselves in a criminal
conspiracy in December last with
the object of committing a theft
of the S.S.L.C. question papers.

It will be recalled that the pack-
et containing the papers was
returned to the Director of Public
Instruction in March by the In-
spector of Schools, Hospet. It was
suspected that the envelope in
which the question papers had
been sent was tampered with,
during transit from Madras to
Hospet. The matter had been re-
ported to the police who after in-
vestigation, drew up charges
against eight persons.

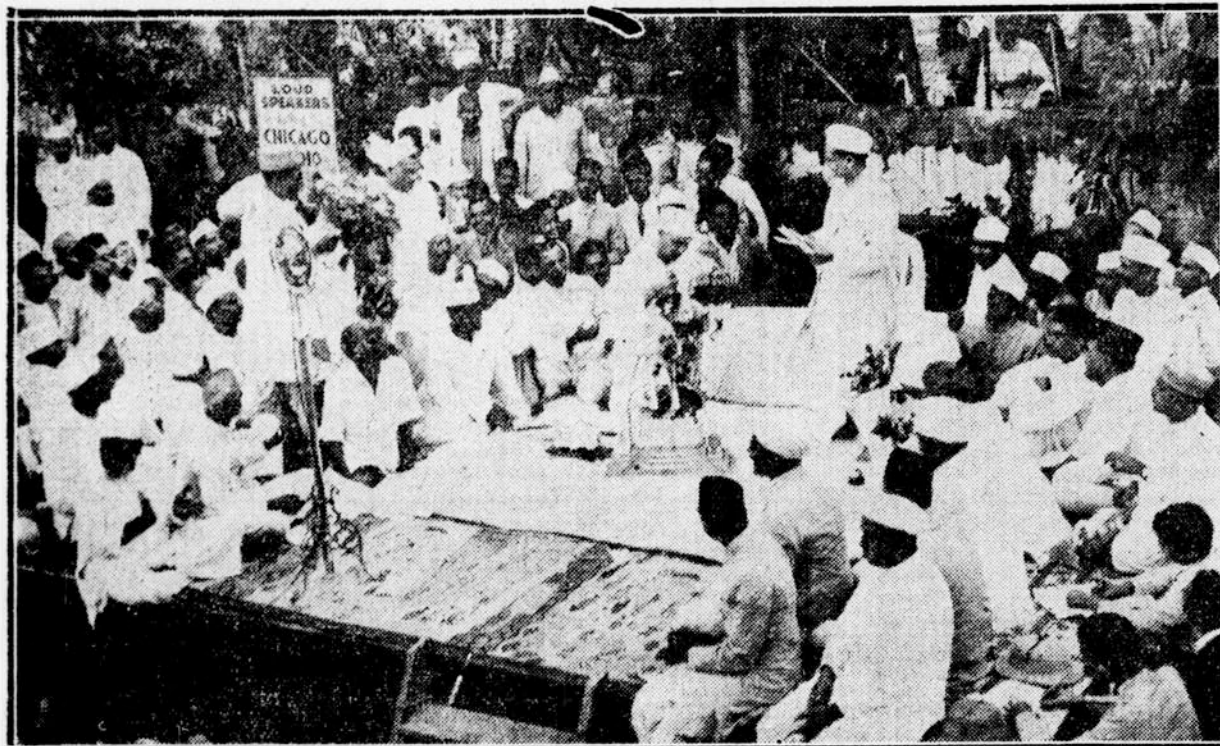
His Lordship directed that four
of the accused be released on
bail on their own bonds of Rs.
2,000 with two sureties of Rs. 1,000.
Bail was refused to one accused,
the Mall Agent at Guntakal, who
it is alleged removed the packet
of question papers on the way to
Hospet.

I learn that the Provincial Govern-
ments have been asked to communicate
their views before June 15. After re-
plies are received the Government of
India will take up the proposal into
active consideration and finally decide
the question of appointing experts.
It is likely that the next meeting of
the Central Advisory Board of Educa-
tion will be held in autumn.

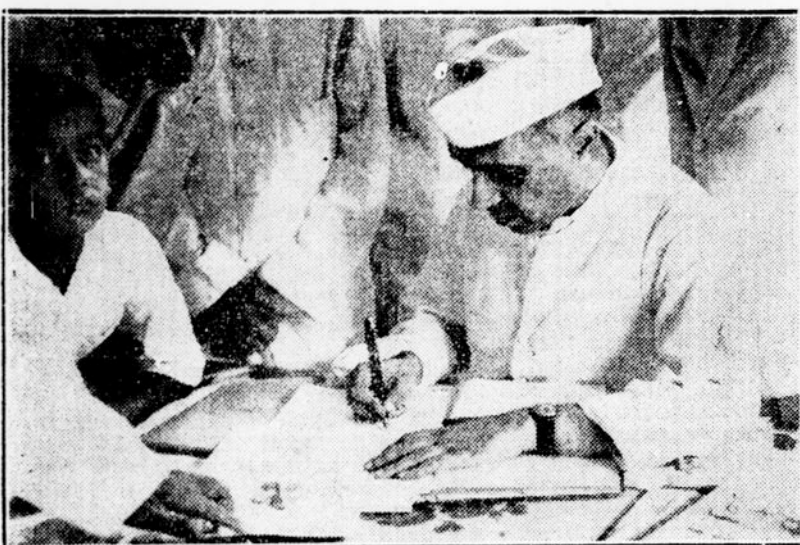
Congress President Has Busy Time In City



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru paid a visit to the Women's Rescue Home at Matunga on Tuesday morning. Picture shows Panditji addressing the inmates of the Home on the occasion.



Under the auspices of the Piece-Goods Merchants Association an address was given to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday evening. Picture taken on the occasion.



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru visited the Congress Hospital at Khetwadi on Tuesday morning. Panditji caught by "Chronicle" Photographer while signing the Visitor's Book of the Hospital.

To Keep Vigil Over Popular Liberties

President Jawaharlal Expounds Constitution And Functions Of Civil Liberties Union

CONGRESS FOREIGN PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE'S WORK

At the invitation of Messrs N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale of the Servants of India Society, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, attended a tea party on Tuesday evening at the Society's premises on Sandhurst Road. Some of the leading citizens of the city were present at the party. Among those present were Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs M. R. Jayakar, V. N. Chandavarkar, Hussainali Rahimtoola, D. G. Dalvi, G. B. Deshmukh, K. F. Nariman, Walchand Hirachand, Jamnadas Mehta, S. A. Brelvi, V. L. Mehta, Mahomed Suleman Mitha, M. N. Talpade, Dr. Hardikar and Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri. It was a private function and the conversation was not open to the Press. It is however, understood that the occasion was utilised by those present in trying to understand clearly what the Congress President meant when he said he

wanted to start a Civil Liberties Union in India on the same lines as in England, France or America. Since members of different political groups were present at the meeting it was an ideal place to expound the President's views on that particular subject.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION

At the outset the Congress President made a personal explanation, which he thought was necessary. It appeared to him that some people were offended at what he had to say on different subjects. Whatever he said, he possibly said it in an aggressive way. Referring to the political parties in Europe, he said that those people had always expounded their views in an aggressive way either while supporting or opposing something by that did not effect their respect or over. But he wanted to make it clear that whenever he said anything, it was either for or against a principle and not against or for personalities. He never meant any offence against any particular individual.

HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY

It is further stated that he referred to his autobiography which had been recently published and would be in India very soon. In that book he had discussed several organisations and institutions. He had criticised several principle and policies and had also spoken frankly about his own colleagues. It was the outcome mental introspection, and no offence was meant against anybody.

Speaking about the Civil Liberties Union, he said that he himself was not yet clear as to what its constitution should be like. He, however, thought that possibly there might be a National Committee. There would be Provincial Unions also and at a later stage representatives might be elected from these Unions to form a National Committee. It was not necessary that it should be a big body, but it ought to, as far as possible, contain representatives of different groups in the country. He had no objection if the Union was formed by the political parties outside the Congress. But he meant it to be a non-political body.

UNION'S WORK

Speaking about the work of the

Union, he is reported to have said that it would collect data regarding suppression of Civil Liberties and protest against particular action of Government which was thought to be an encroachment of Civil Liberties. The Union would keep contact with the Civil Liberties Unions in other countries and send them the data collected by the Indian Union and co-operate with them in unholding Civil Liberties and fighting for them.

The Union would be run on constitutional lines. It would have nothing to do with politics or political views of different groups. It would be entirely a non-political body and would protest and agitate against encroachment on Civil Liberties.

IF CONGRESS STARTED DIRECT ACTION

One of the members present is reported to have asked him what would be the attitude of the Civil Liberties Union if and when the Indian National Congress started the Civil Disobedience Movement and the Government enacted fresh laws to combat the movement.

The Congress President is reported to have said that the Union being a non-political body would not express any views one way or the other regarding the movement. Even though special laws were passed, it is a known fact that the tendency of Government would be to encroach on the civil liberties of people. More severe action than was permitted under the law might be taken. He gave instances of how during the last Civil Disobedience Movement people who did not take part in the movement were arrested or jailed. In Courts such arrested persons were often dealt with more severely than the case demanded. Then the Union would keep a watch over such cases and do the needful in the matter, and in necessary cases, arrange for defence.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

When asked how he meant to implement the Congress resolution regarding foreign propaganda, the Congress President is reported to have said that propaganda was more through having contacts with foreign political and other parties than actually carrying on propaganda in every other country in the world. For example the Foreign Department of the Congress will keep contact with the Indians overseas, the Indian groups in Europe and other political and other organisations all over the world, which would be beneficial from the point of view of the Congress and India. More than doing propaganda in foreign countries, it was essential that people in India should know more about what has been happening in the world. The Foreign Department of the Congress would collect data of the country and issue a weekly or fortnightly News Letter which would be sent to all the organisations in the world with which the Congress would be having contact and also to the newspapers all over the world. Newsletters from those organisations in different parts of the world would be asked for and a digest of world events would be published in India in a news-letter from every week or fortnight. These would be sent to the newspapers in this country to supplement the foreign news that are usually published.

Mr. N. M. Joshi garlanded the Congress President and thanked him for having accepted the invitation.



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, addressed a Women's meeting at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, on Monday evening. A group photo taken on the occasion.



The Congress President attended on Monday the Trade Union Congress now in Sessions at Bombay. (From left) Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, Chairman, Reception Committee, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, President, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

GANDHIJI'S SYMPATHY FOR JAMIA

"Few Deaths Leave Me Disconsolate As This Has Done"

NEW DELHI. (By Mail.) In a letter to Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal, Jamia Millia, Delhi, Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

"Few deaths leave me disconsolate as this has done. Quite wrongly, I know, but I had pictured Dr. Ansari as one destined to finish his century. When therefore I got the press wire, I would not believe at first. He had become part of the lives of many. But God is great. He gives and He takes away. We never know His purpose. We dare not quarrel with His dispositions. Let us hope and believe that good will come out of this good friend's death as nothing but good came out of his life. I know what his death means to the Jamia. My deepest sympathy with you all.—A.P.I.

Film Proprietor's Purse For Congress President

Pt. JAWAHARLAL FULFILS A NUMBER OF ENGAGEMENTS ON TUESDAY

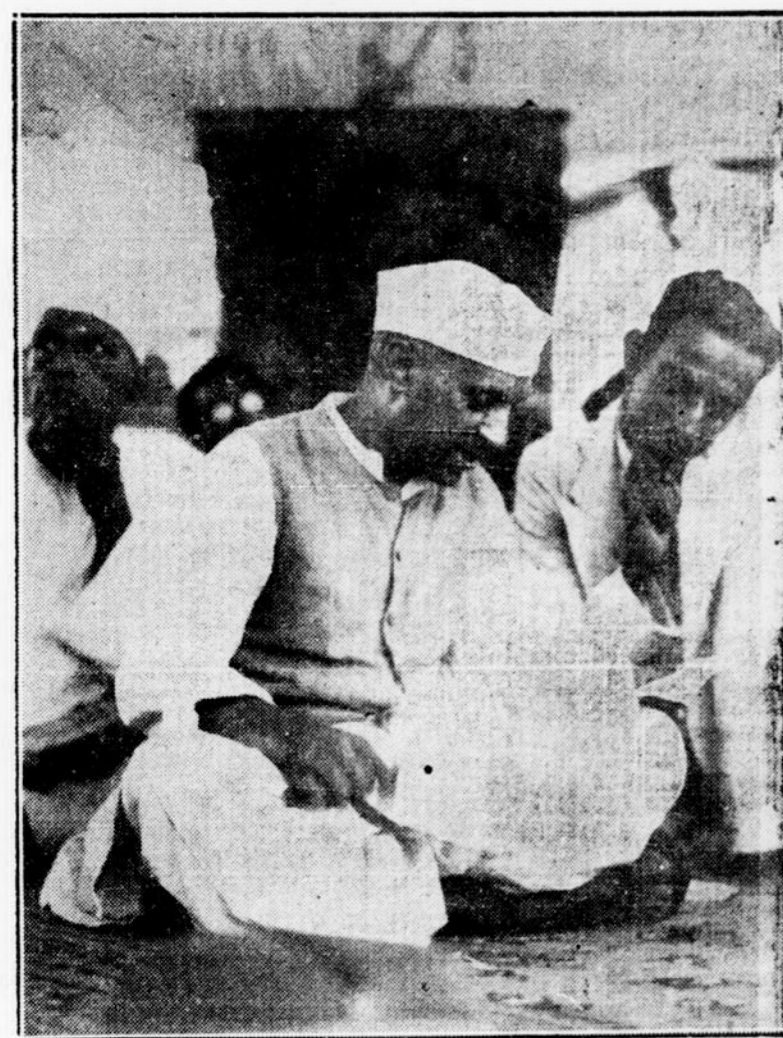
Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru spent a busy day on Tuesday. The day started with a visit to the Women's Rescue Home at Matunga. After spending nearly an hour there, Panditji drove to Girgaum and visited the Congress Free Hospital at the Khetwadi Back Road. He then drove to Apollo Reclamation to fulfil an engagement with Mr. S. A. Brelvi. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. and Mrs. Hatheesingh and Mr. K. T. Shah were also present there. The Congress President had his breakfast with Mr. Brelvi. After spending about an hour Panditji drove back to his residence at Warden Road.

AT FILM STUDIO

After lunch, he with his sister,

Mrs. Krishna Hatheesingh drove to the Ranjit Film Studio, where the Bombay Congress Socialist Party had arranged a talkie film of the Congress President to be taken. He, his sister, Messrs M. R. Masani, Meherally, Jayaprakash Narayan and others were "shot" by the camera. Panditji spoke on "Socialism" and the film, it is understood would be used for Socialist Propaganda. The proprietor of the Studio gave Panditji a purse of Rs. 500.

The Congress President then drove back home, where he was visited by Mr. Walz, Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association when the question of Indians Overseas is understood to have been the subject of conver-



Pt. Jawaharlal snapped at the A. I. Trade Union Congress Session on Monday evening in Bombay.

sation. Sir Richard Temple also paid a visit to the Congress President.

AT SOAP FACTORY

At 3 p.m. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with Messrs S. K. Patil and N. S. Hardiker paid a visit to the Godrej Soap Factory and inspected the works.

He was then engaged at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Compound at Sandhurst Road in receiving a number of addresses from the different Merchants' Associations in the City.

A Tea Party at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, was his next engagement

AT CHOWPATTY

He then drove to the Chowpatty meeting and addressed a mammoth meeting. Immediately after finishing his speech he went to the Taj Mahal Hotel, where he took dinner with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. He then went to Matunga to address a crowded meeting. He also attended a small party at Matunga. He drove back and had, possibly for the first time after his return to India, two hours' real recreation before going off to sleep by witnessing "Modern Times" at Capitol Cinema.

Mainly About Motion Pictures



Devika Rani in "Jeevan-Naiya" at the Imperial

"Jeevan-Naiya" At Imperial

Angularities Rounded Off By Bombay Talkies

(By Our Dramatic Critic) "Jeevan-Naiya" reveals, unmistakably, the efforts to understand and approach as closely as possible the film demands which have been profitably and for more reasons than one described as "popular." Briefly, it is evident that the Bombay Talkies have in "Jeevan-Naiya" rounded the angularities observable in their previous experiments. The element of technical exuberance or rather extravagance noticeable in the previous pictures is, for one thing absent in "Jeevan-Naiya." Secondly, except for a minor incident or two, the display of novelties as mere novelties has received little prominence. Finally, the flair, shall we say, a la Hollywood or Elstree, third-hand and cheap, has almost disappeared.

The first noticeable gain in "Jeevan-Naiya" is the praise-worthy responsive obedience of the camera which now seems to have naturalised itself to the climatic requirements of Indian pictures. It has a temper, it emphasizes and reveals a story, not merely loud temperament and dazzling jerks.

The orchestra is, moreover, unobtrusively pleasant. It is not the routine recipe for "background" music. I have seen few Indian films that have done a justice to the artistic possibilities of "Sitar" as suggested in "Jeevan-Naiya."

The costumes are, on the whole in harmony with the main trend of the picture. Except for the wedding party, and perhaps, the storm effects "Jeevan-Naiya" fortunately does not depend on spectacular irrelevancies or to use the banal phrase, "breath-taking" stunts.

The main emphasis has been sought to be placed thus, rightly on thematic incidents, an appreciable number of these are, of course, familiar to the Indian cine-fans. The singing "Yogini" or "Sadhu" prelude and epilogue, the Marwari money-lender and the prostitute, or may be in reverse gear, the prostitute and the money-lender have been the familiar, stock-in-trade of Indian films. "Jeevan-Naiya" picks up these "popular" incidents to place itself nearer their popularly assumed horizon. It picks up these familiar incidents in, more or less unfamiliar manner. That is its best justification.

Kumari Devika Rani has a difficult part to play. She has been assigned the main burden of the rather meandering story. Her acting lightens the burden until

it becomes almost imperceptible. She has made the most of the few really good dramatic incidents. It is a pity that she is not given in the script as much scope and as many chances as she would naturally require to communicate the desperate helplessness as well as happiness of a derelict but refined and sensitive girl.

Ryt. Ashoka Kumar has bravely made his film debut. His notable contribution was obviously as the indignant newly-wed lover. Sjt. Mash ought to be mentioned for the beautifully quiet and deep clarity of his song. The "Yogini's" prelude would have been better appreciated if the prelude as well as the epilogue had been similarly restrained. Kumari Devika Rani's angling indicates pauses and abruptness which give sharpness not necessary either to the meaning or melody of the song.

The Bombay Talkies have in "Jeevan-Naiya" rounded off, rightly, some of the angularities. But one does miss Cashayap's humour which was a refreshing note in "Jawani-ki-Hawa" and suggested a more natural approach than the fancy costumes in this film which are badly placed, relief, wit and humour.

"KATIL-KATTAR" At The Globe

If you like romantic stunt drama with plenty of pep in it, go to Globe Talkies and you will find Victory Picture's social stunt production "Katil-Kattar" the drama of a youth who wanted to fight his way to prosperity. He knew that a rich man who had always wronged his father and subsequently was responsible for this sorry scheme of affairs. You will seek how he fights his way to better things in life. There are stars like Indian Dolores-Del-Rio Miss Lalita Pawar, Mr. Bulbule, Miss Alekandra, Miss Mumy. Do not fail to see this "Katil-Kattar" full of mystery and romance at Globe Talkies this week.

Next week, Globe Talkies will screen Purnima Picture's thriller "Black Box" which has an unusual theme dealing with a social brigand whose notoriety is a menace to the society. A tense drama full of suspense and fighting is this "Black Box" the mystery of which is only solved in the end.

SECOND WEEK—"ALL QUIET ON THE MAHRATTA FRONT"

At The Wellington

At the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) the epic of Mahratta history, "All Quiet On The Mahratta Front" is repeated from today for its triumphant Second Week's run. The story begins immediately after the death of the immortal hero of Maharashtra and the great Indian soldier patriot and administrative genius, Shivaji himself, and it covers the ten years that followed amongst the most stirring in the history of the country. The characters depicted are Rajaram, Shivaji's second son and king of the Mahrattas, Santaji, his brave Commander-in-Chief, Tarabai, the heroic consort of Rajaram, and two vile traitors, both Mahratta chieftains, driven by spiteful jealousy and hatred to betray their own comrades and countrymen. You see the assault on and the capture of the famous fortress of Raigad, the attack on the impregnable fort of Jinji, the eventual demolition of Jinji. "All Quiet On The Mahratta Front" is a brave picture indeed, and into it are interwoven delicate threads of romance and intrigue, love hate and jealousy. The acting is really fine, and the cast is led by that veteran stage and screen actor Sardar Balasahab Yadao, Miss Sharda and Miss Shalini. The photography is a feature of the picture, and it's action smooth and swift.

IMPERIAL STUDIOS ASPIRE

All-Colour Picture

Messrs Chowdhry and Gunjal who had been to Kolhapur in connection with shooting outdoor scenes of their respective pictures "Our Darling Daughters" and "Maha Maya" have now returned after finishing their work in Kolhapur.

Mr. Chowdhry will shortly be going to Hyderabad for outdoor work on "Pride Of India" starring Sulochana and supported by an able cast. This picture will surely be a hit of the season with charming scenes to enhance the pictorial effect.

Mr. Gunjal has finished his picture "Maha Maya" which will soon be released.

Mr. Homi Master goes ahead with his newly started Sulochana vehicle "Jagat Kesari" with B. Billimoria and other Imperial stars in prominent roles.

Mr. Nandlal has commenced "The Jungle Queen" in right earnest with Sulochana as veritably the "Queen" B. Billimoria and other Imperial players are featured in this picture.

Mr. Raymundo Asher is busy editing his picture "Lail-O-Nehar" and it will be ready for release soon.

Imperial have been the pioneers in the motion picture industry.

Question Of The Week

Are there no other themes in life worthy of being filmed than the cheap, melodramatic love-themes exploited by the Indian screen, to the almost total exclusion of everything else?



"Garib Parwar" (The Mill) Directed By Sjt. Bhavanani now running at the West End.

"GARIB-PARVAR"

At The West End

Ajanta Cinetone's much talked-of drama of grim factory-life "Garib Parwar" is running for the second week at the West End. This picture depicts the grim lives of India's toiling masses in factories. It has stars like Miss Bibbo, Gohar, Karnatak, Jayraj, Nayam, palli, Bhude, Jawani. The script is written by Sjt. Premchand and directed by veteran director Sjt. Bhavanani. Do not fail to see "Garib Parwar" at the West End.

It was Imperial which made the first Indian all-talking picture "Alam Ara". It will now be the first to bring colour to India. Imperial has ambitious plans for producing all-colour feature length talks and short subjects; and the first colour picture will go into production shortly.

The veteran trio-Ratanlal-Hafesji-Athorji will be in the Imperial fold. Their picture is likely to go into production at the Imperial studios shortly, and it is hoped they will win fresh Laurels for their work at the Imperial.

The Imperial Film Co., have made an exclusive topical film of the function of unveiling a marble bust on the premises of the Central Bank's Head Office in Bombay which will shortly be released.

"FORBIDDEN BRIDE"

At The Roxy

A quite out of the way and quite novel in treatment is the romance of a Rajput son of a desperate Rajput outlaw who thirsts for revenge had waited for a chance for the last twenty years, is Sagar Movietone's sensational picture "The Forbidden Bride" now running for the 3rd week at Roxy Talkies, New Queen's Road.

It is a stirring piece of gallantry of a Prince charming in disguise, it is a typical love-drama that has mystery, pathos and humour, it is a stirring tale of hatred that once changed the lives of two lovers.

Here are two big stars—Kumari Sabita Devi and Motilal—soaring to gloried brilliance in this drama so tumultuous with every emotion that gives full scope to even their greatest talents. The colourful background and all the intrigues of a Rajput court and luring songs will really capture your hearts.

LADIES' SHOW. A special ladies show of "Forbidden Bride" has been arranged for the insistent demand from the women-folk of suburbs and Bombay, to-morrow (Thursday) at 1-30 p.m. All the ladies may not afford to miss this entertaining drama at Roxy to-morrow.

EAST INDIA FILM CO. (CALCUTTA).

Latest contribution of Tamil and Telugu Pictures: East India's latest release "Bhakta Kuchela" in Tamil is reported to have been very warmly received by the picture-goers in South India. The other two mythological hits "Dhruva" and "Anasuya" directed by Mr. C. Pullayya, have also been released in different parts of Madras.

Director Devaki Bose is busy shooting the interior scenes of the "Paradise," situated within the "Bustee," he is shortly expected to set out for the location to take some of the exterior shots.

COSTUME-PLAY Director Kardas Urdu Talkie "Baghi Sepahi" is proceeding as usual. A full-fledged costume-play woven round the dazzling splendour of an Eastern ruler's ancient Court, has all the elements of mass appeal. Besides Director Kardas is taking every care to make it a really high-class production.

leased at leading theatres in Bombay. The bust was an appreciation by the share-holders and admirers of the Central Bank of India Ltd., and was unveiled by Sir Pheroz Sethna at an influential gathering.

"ANDHERI DUNIYA" AT THE MAJESTIC

Majestic Cinema at Girgaum released the picture based on the miseries and misfortunes of a mill-hand who, after a hard struggle to earn and honest living, perishes having no hopes to see better days. It is "Andheri Duniya".

"Andheri Duniya" produced by Parjat Pictures, Sangli stars Mr. Chintamanrao Kohatkar, the veteran character actor of Marathi stage as Jeevan the unfortunate mill-hand which is his first appearance on screen. Jaitunbal, a songstress from Khandesh has in this picture some delightful songs to her credit which are melodious and nicely recorded. Some delicious music is there for lovers of Master Dinanath G. Mohite, D. Malwankar, Prema Borkar, Sushiladevi, Prema Samant are in the supporting cast.



"Kumari Leela Chitnis in 'Chhaya' a forthcoming release ('Hems')-Poona)

OUR CINEMA

Is An Over-Fondled Child

(BY V. V. SHIRODKAR, B.A.)

During twenty-five years of our cinema, with conservatism deeply rooted in us, we have been very slow in progress. While this industry in America and Europe is advancing like a torrent, we are lying stagnant almost where we started. One of the main causes of this, is an utter want of honest and upright criticism. The current criticisms are mostly nothing but masked advertisements. Praise is indiscriminately showered upon almost every picture, that happens to have its advertisement in that paper. The cinema art in India has been spoilt like an over-fondled child. If we write, we write to praise. Of course a child who falls ought to be encouraged but encouragement and false praise are two different things. If one leads to success the other leads to disaster. It is a sound whip that often rectifies the wrong. Papers that have got a strong hold upon the public, must steer their attention to this quarter, and with the alacrity which they display in criticising unworthy literature, they ought to criticise unworthy films too.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE.

In educated and responsible classes our producers have scarcely acquired any audience. And further in some it is considered a bad test to attend Indian films. Of course this may be interpreted as a sort of inferiority complex, but it has got some bearings upon facts. Our films are far below the standard which is maintained by the Westerners. This class however is in minority in India and its renunciation can seldom affect the pockets of our producers. Their patrons are the lower classes, which barred from the English Cinema for linguistic difficulties have no choice. They deserve little blame in this respect. Deliberate efforts are made to spoil their taste, which make them look for nothing, but beautiful faces, ugly fights and half-naked dances. I am no Puritan, but I think, things ought to be placed in their places. Thrills are welcome, but they should not come upon us like meteors, nobody knows from where and why. Thrill is piled upon thrill without any need to logical sequence and aggregate unity. Ninety-nine per cent of our total output are films, which have no bearing upon our present day life, which lack in originality, and which are conducted with very little brain. Their one aim is to gain money and unfortunately they do get it, without giving its due. These things

have kept our higher classes stubbornly aloof from Indian cinema; and in turn our producers too care little for them, because of the disregard they show. Things are moving in such a vicious circle, and the result is, the standard of our picture is retained hopelessly low.

OUR STORIES.

The stories of our best pictures are invariably confined to mythical episodes. And moreover one picture is in few ways different from the other. They are presented without any originality and novelty. These pictures have so much harassed us that it will be great relief if producers like Prabhat will turn their cameras to either historical or social themes. We boast to have a history replete with thrills and glory. But this province has been left almost untrodden. Some of the biggest English pictures represent forgotten romances of the past. Have our producers ever directed their efforts and talents in this sphere? Every annal of Indian History hides in itself, an inexhaustible fund of such material. It only needs a master hand to present it on screen. Again is our present life so dull and eventless as not to afford any theme for cinema? No company save New Theatres, has tried this path. Films to a certain extent ought to be reflex of our life.

During the last century in India, there have been revolutions in almost all quarters of Indian life. These revolutions are not without desperate conflicts. We have read them in books but we have not seen them on screen. We are yet groping in fairy lands blind to the life that surrounds us. There have been incidents in our political and social life, by which hangs up a lot of nice material for films. A sense of detachment steals over us when we see a picture that is far removed from us in every way. And it requires genuine art on the part of the directors or actors, to win over these feelings and make us plunge whole-heartedly in the depths of the story. This difficulty is removed by adopting social themes. If pictures are social in the sense that they represent or dramatise some phase of contemporary life and not that their characters are clothed in most recent fashions, or that they move in motors or trains, they are sure to grip our interest immediately. We should feel as if on some obscure recesses of our own life, a search light has flashed exposing it with its humour and pathos.



"Shamsher-E-Jung" (All Quiet on the Mahratta Front) at the Wellington.

A Look Round The World

Trouble Brewing Again
On Manchukuo Border

Frontier Line Under Dispute—Soviet Govt. Notified—Mechanised Troops Ready To Be Rushed By Aeroplanes

HSINKING (By Air Mail) The Hsinking correspondent of the "Vocer" Prague, wires to his journal that trouble is again brewing on the Manchukuo frontier as the Manchukuo ministry of Foreign Affairs has notified the Soviet Government that they will proceed in the near future to a unilateral demarcation of the frontier line under dispute.

The length of the line is about 630 kilometres. The Soviet Government has forwarded no reply to the note but has taken every precaution to keep out the Manchukuan from the Soviet territory.

Aeroplanes are patrolling the frontier and are ready to rush mechanised troops to any point where they are ordered to go.

Workers' Strikes In Poland

WARSAW (By Air Mail) A wave of strikes and industrial disorders is spreading throughout the country. There have been workers' riots for the last few days at Lodz, Charlów, Lemberg and Sosnowic due to growing unemployment. It is estimated that there are at present over six million unemployed in the whole country.

The greatest need is in the districts of Polesia in the East where Red Cross units had to be called out to help the starving population.

According to the information gathered by the local correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" there have been persistent rumours in the political circles regarding changes in the Cabinet and it is believed that talks are already being conducted between Premier Moscicki and former Prime Minister of Poland, with regard to that effect.

Revolutionary Movement
In Honduras

TEGUCIGALAPA, (By Air Mail) A revolutionary movement against the actual President of the Republic, Carlos Andino is gathering force in Honduras and is said to have put the Government in a very difficult position.

It is reported that rebels have already concentrated their forces on the frontier and occupied the town of Choluteca where many of the immigrants have joined them.

The city of Durey is also reported to have fallen in the hands of the revolutionary elements. In the province of Choluteca in southern Honduras, rebels are

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concentrating on four different points while some of them are already advancing on the capital. The main object of the movement is to remove President Carias Andino who has shown intention to prolong his period of office for another six years.

Anti-Jap Plot Among
Manchukuo Soldiers

HARBIN (By Air Mail) Repressive measures have been taken by the Kwantung army to crush the widespread anti-Japanese plot within the Mongol Army Corps of the Manchukuo forces which has been revealed here, throwing light on the unsettled conditions prevailing in the country after more than three years of Nippon "protection".

It is understood that Governor Ling-Sheng and the two Mongol generals Fu-Ling and Chun-Ten have been condemned to death. The secretary of the Mongol Army Corps major Hwan Ling-Tai has been ordered to be shot immediately under suspicion of espionage in favour of the Soviets while the chief of police in Hailar has been sentenced to 15 years' hard labour.

COLOMBO OBSERVES
VIVEKANAND'S
BIRTH DAY

Mayor Opens Memorial Hall

COLOMBO May 8 (By Mail) On the occasion of the 74th birthday anniversary celebration of Swami Vivekananda, the "Jerbai Memorial Hall" which is a gift to the local Ramakrishna Mission by Mr. D. H. Marker in memory of his wife, was opened by Mr. W. L. Murphy, the Mayor of Colombo.

Swami Asangananda, Vice-President of the Ramakrishna Mission in Ceylon, outlined the work done by the Mission and the progress it had made all over the world. Its ideals, he said, were renunciation and service—physical, intellectual and spiritual. The Mission had rendered those good services to humanity without any discrimination of caste, creed or class.

MAYOR'S TRIBUTE

Mr. Murphy, before declaring the hall open, said that he wished to take that opportunity to pay a tribute to the higher ideals that the Ramakrishna Mission stood for, which as Swami Asangananda had told them were renunciation and service. He did not think that there could be higher ideals than service to humanity. Disinterested service to mankind was an ideal for which there was a growing need to-day, both in Ceylon and elsewhere in the world.

Continuing, Mr. Murphy said that he first came in contact with the noble work done by the members of the Mission 12 years ago. During the past decade there had sprung up a large number of schools both English and Tamil, under the auspices of the Mission in Batticaloa and other places.

In the evening a public meeting was held at which Mr. K. D. Guha, Technical Adviser on Industries to the Government of Ceylon, among others, spoke.—United Press.

FROM ACROSS THE
SEAS

(Continued from page 6.)

for their peculiar flora and fauna, for 96 per cent. of the reptiles, 40 per cent. of the plants, and 37 per cent. of the shore fish are found nowhere else in the world. The islands fascinated Darwin, who spent September and October of 1835 there, and greatly influenced the development of his theory of the origin of species.

Of the six stamps, which form the set, two have geographical designs, and show a map of the archipelago and a picture of the islands. The five centavos stamp shows the unique marine iguana and the ten centavos the famous giant tortoise (Spanish galapago) from which the islands take their name. Although he never visited the islands, Columbus appears in the one sucre stamp. Darwin himself, with a small picture of H.M.S. Beagle, appears on the 20 centavos stamp. He is shown as an old man with the familiar grey beard, although he was only 26 when he visited the Galapagos.

Jawahar's Retort To "Big Business"

(Continued from page 1.)

think about and discuss Socialism. It was with that end in view that the speaker referred to Socialism in his speech at Lucknow. He believed in Socialism as the only way that could solve India's problems and hoped that someday the Congress would become Socialistic.

NO SOCIALISM RESOLUTIONS. But it was essential for everyone to remember that Socialism was not the immediate issue and that there was no Socialism in any one of the resolutions that were passed at Lucknow. They were all political. Reference to Socialism was found largely in the Speaker's Presidential address. Socialism could not be forced upon a nation. Socialism would come only when the majority of people wanted it. And when Socialism would come none could stop its advent. But it was necessary that the people of the country discussed and knew what Socialism was, whether it was good or bad. That was the reason why he had discussed it in his Presidential speech.

VALUE OF CRITICISM. Referring to the criticism of Mr. Shroff, the Congress President said that everyone had a right to oppose or criticise a view held by another. By such opposition people understood both sides of the question. But he should be allowed to have his own view. The President declared, amidst cheers, that he would accept and follow the verdict of the people and nobody else. It was for the people to say whether they wanted this or that.

RIGHT TO STRESS HIS VIEW

Continuing Pt. Nehru said that only a Constituent Assembly could decide upon a form of Government for the country and nobody else. If Mr. Shroff accepted that, if he believed in democratic principles, then both he and the speaker had a right to stress their respective point of view before the people. There was a possibility of his getting into jail for advocating Socialism, but there was no such fear as far as Mr. Shroff was concerned.

REPLY TO MR. SHROFF

From the statement Mr. Shroff had issued, the speaker felt that either Mr. Shroff had misunderstood what he had said on Monday evening, or he had been misreported in the papers. What he had asked Mr. Shroff was, as to what was his position in relation to the struggle of Indian Independence. It was not enough if he merely said that he was also for Independence for India. The speaker felt that those who were opposing Socialism were doing so because they wanted to cover up their opposition towards the movement for Indian Independence. It was a known fact that the Congress and other elder leaders had not accepted Socialism. According to the speaker it was not proper to cover up the real attitude of one criticising or opposing Socialism.

MERCHANTS' ATTITUDE

Continuing Panditji said that Mr. Shroff had referred him to the help which merchants of Bombay had given to the Congress. He knew it. He was sure of their help. They had helped the Congress and would continue doing so. He himself had received addresses and purses for Congress work from the Merchants' Associations in the city during the last few days and why should he go and ask them whether they would help.

THEY BETRAYED THE STRUGGLE

When lakhs and lakhs of men and women were engaged in the struggle for Indian Independence, courted jail and sacrificed a great deal, what were the critics doing? asked the Congress President. They were siding with the Government. The speaker was not perturbed over the criticism of Mr. Shroff. The latter could continue criticising till he was tired. Panditji further said that when the people were sent to jail and made to suffer great hardships during the Civil Disobedience movement, the critics had no hesitation in siding with the Government. And yet they said that they were for the Independence for India. That was everyone could say he stood for Indian Independence.

CHOICE OF SIDE

During the fight for Independence each man had to choose one side. He was either with those who were fighting for the country's freedom or he was not. There was no middle course. The speaker referred to a handful of big millowners and others who were trying to drag India towards Fascism with the help of the Government in the country. There was no difference between the British Imperialism and Indian Fascism. The speaker referred to the days during the Civil Disobedience Movement when representatives of these men in the Legislative Assembly not only supported the Govern-

ment in its repression, but advised stronger measures. Not that those who courted and entered jails expected these people to use their influence to get their release or lessen their hardships; but the fact remained that they were on the side of the Government which practised repression.

IN THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

It was a known fact that during those days the Congress had declared a boycott of British goods and specially British cloth and many thousands of Congressmen had courted jail on that issue. Knowing fully well that there was the Boycott Movement in the country and also being fully aware that many thousands were voluntarily suffering for that cause, a few millowners from this very city entered into an agreement with Lancashire. They never gave even a few seconds to think as to what was going on in this country and what would be the outcome of their action?

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Continuing Panditji Jawaharlal said that he was not opposed to freedom of speech. But he wished that similar freedom was allowed to him by others. He was for open discussion of the differences. He was against discussions being carried on behind the scenes. Socialism was bound to come, but it would come only when the people of the country were prepared for it. And when once the country was prepared for it, no power could stop it. Mr. Shroff had stated that the speaker had started the controversy. That was not correct. He had expressed his views. Nowhere was any resolution of a Socialist nature introduced in the Congress because it was thought necessary that the people should understand it before anything definite in that line was done.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT

Since he came back from Europe he had been working for Congress co-operation with all the parties in the country only in one condition that all such parties should be anti-imperialist in outlook. The parties must agree on carrying on the fight for complete Independence for India. In that connection there seemed to be very great possibility of the Trade Union Congress and the Congress co-operating and putting up an United Front. There was also a possibility of co-operation with the Kisan Sabhas. He was sure that the majority of merchants will co-operate with the Indian National Congress as they had done in the past. The Congress was prepared to co-operate with anyone who was an anti-imperialist. But how could it extend its hand of co-operation to those who were trying to choke life out of it? How could the Congress co-operate with those who were not prepared to move and who wanted to stay where they were? They would have to go ahead leaving the others behind.

The doors of the Congress were open for anyone to enter; but if one wanted to speak through the Window, then also the Congress would respond. Those who complained that the doors of the Congress were shut against them, wanted those at present inside that is, the majority composed of the poor to be turned out. The speaker was against "bourdai" for women but what could one do with men who wanted to be behind the "purdah".

REFORMISM CREEPS IN

Speaking about the Lucknow resolutions, Panditji said that there was nothing Socialistic in any one of the resolutions passed. Referring to the growing co-operationist mentality Panditji asked should they retrace their steps after 17 years of intensive struggle or should they go ahead? It was for the people of the country carefully to consider the question and come to a decision. He was afraid that some friends were inclined towards co-operation. He thought that such a mentality was dangerous as far as the Independence Movement was concerned. He said that the non-co-operation movement of 1921 was the outcome of the Rowlatt Act. But compared to the repression that was at present going on the Rowlatt Act was a "charter of Freedom".

Concluding the Congress President appealed to the voters in the city to help and support the Congress candidates during the coming elections. Congress was the people. It was for the people to be alert and understand what was happening in the country and outside. The Congress was an organisation which consisted of people who struggled for the country's freedom and carried on the fight after understanding the implications.

PEACEFUL CHANGE

This change, which was inevitable, should be brought about as peacefully as possible. Our leaders had stressed the importance of peaceful and non-violent methods. Perhaps in history no other fight was carried on so peacefully and non-violently as was done in India. But when huge masses of people rose in an upheaval, who could say what would happen?

PEACEFUL CHANGE

Panditji said that he was glad that the merchants were willing

ment in its repression, but advised stronger measures. Not that those who courted and entered jails expected these people to use their influence to get their release or lessen their hardships; but the fact remained that they were on the side of the Government which practised repression.

JAWAHAR TO
INTERVIEW
FRONTIER GANDHI

BAREILLY, May 19.

It is believed that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru will interview Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in the district jail.—A.P.

Brisik Preparations
For President's Reception

BAREILLY, May 19.

Elaborate arrangements are being made by the local Congress Committee to accord a fitting reception to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru who, it is understood, will visit this place in the first week of June. Volunteers are being enrolled and a Reception Committee has been formed.—A.P.

Visit To Soap Factory

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Soap Works of Godrej Soaps Ltd., at De Lisle Road with Sits. Nariman, S. K. Patil and other prominent Congressmen.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was received by Nadirshaw Kawaslee and A. E. Maskati, Managing Directors, Godrej Soaps Ltd. A crowd had gathered at the factory gate when it came to be known that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visiting soap works. Punctually at 3-30 Panditji motored to factory and was shown round all departments soap works by Nadirshaw Kawaslee and the chemist of Factory. Panditji showed great interest in technical process and greatly appreciated products turned out by Godrej Soaps Factory.

After Panditji shown round he was garlanded amidst thundering cheers by workmen.

After this Panditji was also shown round the bakery and confectionery works of Godrej Memorial Institute. He and Nariman greatly interested in Soyabean products as they had heard much about it.

Before leaving Panditji and others had tea and refreshments which consisted entirely of Soyabean products made by Godrej Memorial Institute.

MERCHANTS'
RECEPTION

(Continued From Page 1)

problems in a world perspective. But in the world, there were several colours, the red, the black, the green and other shades. Socialism was not the only way in the opinion of the commercial community to ameliorate the conditions of the people.

INEVITABLE ONRUSH

After this addresses of welcome were read on behalf of the various organisations, two beautiful baskets, one by the organisations jointly and the other by the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Staff Union. The latter organisation had the basket specially made in India, and it was mounted on a beautiful red stone from Bengal. The Kalbadevi Gumasta Mandal also presented an address to Panditji.

Replying to the addresses, Panditji said that he had placed his views on Socialism before the country for consideration. In fact he had been doing so for the last 10 years and he was glad, that they had now engaged the attention of the merchants in Bombay.

The forces released in the post-war world were mighty and none could check their onrush. If Jawaharlal asked the onrush to stop it would not, it was not in any one's power to check the mighty forces, once they were released in the world.

They must realise that the solution to the vital problems lay through Socialism, whether one liked or disliked Socialism. If these problems could not be solved the world would be threatened with chaos. If obstacles were placed in the way of their solution, the progress might be slackened, but ultimately none could stop the problems getting solved.

PEACEFUL CHANGE

This change, which was inevitable, should be brought about as peacefully as possible. Our leaders had stressed the importance of peaceful and non-violent methods. Perhaps in history no other fight was carried on so peacefully and non-violently as was done in India. But when huge masses of people rose in an upheaval, who could say what would happen?

Panditji said that he was glad that the merchants were willing

A TRUE NATIONALIST

Dr. Sapru's Tribute To
Dr. Ansari

Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of a letter to Mr. Asaf Ali says:—

It was so far as I can recollect in 1915 that I was introduced to him by the late Sir Syed Ali Imam who, as you know, was a very intimate friend of mine. From that moment forward I was privileged to come into contact with Dr. Ansari on numerous occasions and I always took care to read his public utterances. Notwithstanding the fact that on some important questions on which he held very strong convictions one way and I another—I can give you my very sincere assurance that there was scarcely any man in the public life of the country for whom I had greater respect and for whom personally, if I may say so, greater affection.

In these days when it is a fashion for many people to claim to be nationalists, there was no man among the Hindus or the Mohomedans to whose real feelings of nationalism I felt more drawn than to those of Dr. Ansari. What ever else he may or may not have been, he was, in my humble opinion, a very true, a very selfless and a very earnest nationalist. Of another thing about him I can speak with confidence. At the time of the Third Round Table Conference when I was in London both he and the late Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, another intimate friend of mine from whom I differed on some questions but whom I looked upon as a very genuine nationalist—happened also to be in England. We used to meet each other very frequently in the evenings either in my rooms or in his rooms. The fact that they were Congressmen and I was not a Congressman made not the slightest difference in our relations and we used to exchange our views most freely. Throughout my relations with him on that occasion two things impressed themselves on me. One was that he was actuated by the most honourable motives in whatever he said and did and that no one was more anxious than he was that there should be a genuine settlement of the unfortunate communal differences which were disfiguring our public life at that time and which have not ceased to do so even to-day.

The other impression left on my mind was that he exercised a most moderating influence calculated to promote the cause of peace upon those who came in touch with him. I also saw a good deal of him and had very confidential talks with him at the time of the peace negotiations in Delhi between Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi and I then realised the nobility of his character and the loftiness of his aims. In private life I feel myself under a sense of great obligation to him for having extended to me at the time when my son was seriously ill a few years ago, the benefit of his rare professional skill. India can hardly afford to lose such men and I can assure you that I have felt his loss very keenly. He was the nearest approach to my ideal of a nationalist. Apart from all this I feel that we have lost in him not only a great patriot, a great nationalist, a great doctor, but what is more, a great gentleman.

I shall, therefore, beg of you to convey to Mrs. Ansari as I think you can—my sense of sorrow and deep sympathy with her. Her sorrow will be shared by all her countrymen who will cherish his memory as one of their richest possessions.

(Sd.) TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU.

to discuss with him on the issue of Socialism. He briefly referred to the futile attempts made in post-war Europe to solve these vital problems. Even business was suffering was gradually deteriorating because the purchasing power of the masses had dwindled.

PEACEFUL CHANGE

All these questions should not be viewed from the angle of the "profit motive." Large problems required bigger remedies.

But leaving this aside, they all knew that the Indian National Congress had not adopted his views, but he hoped that at a later date, it would accept them when a majority of the people were in favour of Socialism.

As for those who raised a false alarm, Panditji said that he would like to know how far they were prepared to join the national struggle. They wanted to find a pretext to strengthen the hands of the opponents of the Congress.

After referring to the letter from a businessman in the city, expressing inability to join the Civil Liberties Union, Panditji said that this was only a way of opposing the Congress at every step in its onward march.

INDIA'S PRIDE AND
BENEFactor OF
MEDICAL SCIENCE

Hyderabad's Condolences

HYDERABAD, May 18.

A huge gathering ever assembled was witnessed this evening at the Excelsior Theatre to pay homage to a great son of India. Dr. Justice Nazir Yar Jung Bahadur presided. After prayers in Urdu, the chairman made a brief but touching speech recalling late Doctor Ansari's innumerable services which he offered to the motherland. He said that when he approached a Judge in certain court when Lord Kitchener died and remarked as to the passing away of the great man, the judge replied stating that there were many to fill Kitchener's place. But in India observed, the Nawab, to fill one's place was hard and that India was losing one after another all her sons who were destined to do good to the country.

Messrs. Syed Sirajul Hasan Thirumzi, B. Ramkrishna Rao, Dr. Lathif Sayeed and Dr. Jaya Surya Naidu paid glowing tributes to the memory of the departed soul and remarked that a prince of physicians a noble son of the Motherland, a great patriot, had passed away. Dr. Lathif Sayeed, however, deprecated in his speech of how "Gashthi 53" was coming in their way for holding such meetings as they had to hold this meeting ten days after applying to the police. Meetings of such a nature loose their significance if they are held after a long time.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted.

The citizens of Hyderabad in a public meeting assembled do express their deep sense of sorrow at the sudden and untimely demise of Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari who was the pride of the Indian nation and the benefactor of the Medical Science, and consider his death an irreparable loss to the whole of India at a time when his guidance was most needed. They also sympathize with the relatives of the deceased in their bereavement.

The resolution was accordingly telegraphed by the chairman to Begum Ansari.

CAST INTO MOULDS OF
HEROES OF OLDAmritsar On Ansari's
Unique Personality

AMRITSAR, May 19.

Fervid and numerous were the tributes paid to the memory of the departed patriot at a meeting held to observe the Ansari Day at Jallianwala Bagh, under the auspices of the City Congress Committee.

One of the speakers said that to have unified into one personality the roles of the Ambassador of communal unity, friend, patriot, philosopher, scientist and an eminent surgeon was a phenomenon of modern age and another speaker recounting his services to the country referred to Ansari's life as one cast into the moulds of heroes of old.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

President And Mr. Shroff

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—In his speech at Bhuleswar on Monday night Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is reported to have referred to my speech at the last quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and to have asked me some straight questions to which he desires a reply. Perhaps Pandit Jawaharlal is not aware that some businessmen of Bombay cannot have anything but straight and plain-speaking and I expect he and his friends will bear with me if I give him straight and unequivocal replies to his questions.

Let me say straightaway that if Pandit Jawaharlal had cared to read my whole speech, he would not have rushed into some of the criticisms he has made. In my speech I have dealt only with Pandit Jawaharlal's ideas and doctrines of Socialism and not with Congress politics. Instead of answering my plain criticism of his Socialistic policy, he has tried to raise an entirely irrelevant controversy about Congress politics, with which businessmen are not directly concerned. I maintain—and I have reasons to believe that my views are shared by many businessmen in the country—that Socialism as a cure for the country's poverty will land India into a worse situation than to-day. Panditji claims support of a large number of merchants, either as individuals or as mercantile associations, to declare to the public that they stand for the adoption of Socialism, which as he described at Lucknow "means the ending of private property except in a restricted sense and the replacement of the present profit system by a higher ideal of co-operative service."

Will Mr. Nagesh Master, who claims to speak in the name of Bombay businessmen, openly declare his faith and set an example for his constituency to follow? Pandit Jawaharlal has chosen to ask businessmen what they were doing when the Civil Disobedience movement was tried by the Congress. I wish he would ask this question to his own Bombay colleagues and to those merchants who assure him of their support to his programme. With-out both active and moral support of Bombay businessmen, that movement which was ill-conceived and ill-managed would have petered out in a few weeks in Bombay. But one will not quarrel with Pandit Jawaharlal, as gratituted in politics is not a recognised virtue.

I have not had the pleasure of meeting Pandit Jawaharlal, and perhaps he is placed on too high a pedestal to know the views or activities of a humble worker like myself. It amuses me, therefore, to reply to the three specific questions he wishes me to answer:

(1) What is my view regarding the fight of the Congress for National Independence? I do not recognise any monopoly on the part of the Congress for carrying on the fight for our political freedom. Men like myself, who are not members of the Congress, are as anxious and zealous lovers of political freedom as Pandit Jawaharlal himself. I am convinced that the revolutionary method of the Congress is most unsuited to our conditions and is

calculated to retard, instead of accelerating, our political advancement. Pandit Jawaharlal is doing a disservice to the country if he misleads the public into believing that Indian nationhood can only be built up by politicians, and that too of the Congress dye. Businessmen and industrialists have their own part to play in the building up of the Indian nation to its full stature, and an atmosphere of peaceful and ordered progress is indispensable to the smooth and steady working of the business world.

I may also make it clear that it is the Congress view of National Independence that "those who did not take their due share in the national struggle could not expect to be listened to," it will certainly make thinking people pause and consider what they are fighting for. Let us cultivate a spirit of mutual tolerance and understanding if our anxiety for the achievement of our common purpose—self-government for India—is to materialise at an early date.

(2) What is my view regarding the present system of Government? I have missed no opportunity of describing the present system of Government as entirely out of date. It is the continuation in a modified form of the economic exploitation of this country through the political domination of Great Britain. I am, however, a convinced believer in trying to get the best out of the existing situation. However imperfect our legislatures may be, they provide not only the most effective platform for our nationalist propaganda, but also enable us to influence the executive in the formulation of policies which affect the daily life of 300 millions at various points.

(3) What will I do in the event of another Civil Disobedience movement? It is most hazardous to forecast any particular line of action in the political field. As a student of history, Pandit Jawaharlal must be aware of the classical case of Gladstone who from "an unbending hope of Tories" became the leader of the Liberal Party. But one thing is certain, that the faith in the efficacy of such a movement has now been so badly shaken that it will be many years before even Panditji would dare to suggest a resort to it.

Pandit Jawaharlal appears to be annoyed at the criticism of his Socialistic doctrine, and he believes that he has the support of all merchants except a few of my way of thinking. One really wonders why Panditji does not concentrate on obtaining first the support of his own colleagues in the Working Committee of the Congress, and then of his own Party. It is indeed a very happy augury that tried Congressmen like Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendraprasad and Sardar Vallabhbhai are reported to be as firmly opposed to Pandit Jawaharlal's Socialistic programme as we businessmen of Bombay are. I do not understand the challenge thrown out by the Congress President to come out on a public platform to convince the public that his advocacy of Socialism for India is wrong. I have placed my views before the public for what they are worth, and I can claim the support of people with a tremendous stake in the country. Pandit Jawaharlal has not told the public within what

period of time he hopes to achieve Socialism for this country, but I am glad that he has at least realised that the first thing to work for is political freedom and if he really wishes that day to be very soon, he must discard his fantastic doctrine of Socialism as being entirely inapplicable to Indian conditions, and thus carry with him all progressive elements in the country who, for many years past, have been engaged in achieving political freedom for this country.—Yours, etc.,
A. D. SHROFF

How To Perpetuate Dr. M. A. Ansari's Memory

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—India is now plunged in deep sorrow and grief owing to the sad demise of the late Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari and messages of condolence are pouring from all parts of the country. Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sir Henry Craik, the Home Member of the Government of India, have joined in mourning the great loss which India has sustained owing to the death of this worthy son of the mother India. Such a universal manifestation of sorrow has seldom been made in India.

Is this all, is this enough? Did Dr. Ansari live and die only for this? Is this the price of his priceless life? Are the leaders of the country absolved of their duty by wiring a few messages and by holding a few meetings? What do we owe to Dr. Ansari, and what is our obligation towards him? Dr. Ansari lived and died in an effort to create an everlasting unity between the two great communities in India. He was, rightly, called the apostle of the Hindu-Muslim unity. Unity between these two communities was the theme of his life and he strenuously worked all his life to achieve this object.

No memorial can, therefore, be more becoming of his memory and no better tribute can be paid to his life work than to materialize his dream of a Hindu-Muslim unity. Now that the wound is still bleeding and the pangs of sorrow are still piercing, let us make a sincere effort to raise a worthy memorial to Dr. Ansari not in the shape of brick and mortar, but in the shape of an everlasting unity throughout the whole country. Let each of us, individually and collectively, make some sacrifice for the sake of our departed leader, and let all those who have a voice in the public life of the country, make a mass pilgrimage to the tomb of the late Dr. Ansari, lying in the lap of his beloved literary child, the Jamia Millia Islamia, at Okhley, and there take a solemn vow that henceforward they will forget and forgive all their past failings and grievances, and in the name of that great leader, will live in India untied and cemented like brothers and children of the same mother. A little broad-mindedness and generosity on the part of the majority and a little courage and confidence on the part of the minority community can in no time lay the foundations of a noble edifice of unity which will commemorate the life work of Dr. Ansari.

It is no use formulating fantastic programmes and making futile efforts to form unwholesome alliances on communal lines for election purposes only, such efforts are bound to disunite the Muslims instead of bringing them together. What is needed at this time is to mobilize all our forces on a common field in order to reach our cherished goal in the least possible time.

In spite of the fact that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru does not seem to attach due importance to this all absorbing question, still I believe that he is the only man in India who can help in bringing about this object provided he would seriously devote himself to it. Pandit Jawaharlal's affection for Dr. Ansari cannot be doubted and I hope he will leave no stone unturned to carry out the life mission of his departed comrade.—Yours, etc.,
MOHAMMAD YAKUB, M.L.A.

Moradabad, May 15.

Wanted An Industrial Museum

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—I had the pleasure to read Mr. K. F. Nariman's article entitled "An Industrial Museum" in a recent issue of "The Bombay Chronicle" advocating the urgent necessity of an Industrial Museum for the city of Bombay

which is very opportune. It is a patent fact about Indian economics that India is a rich country inhabited by a poor people, and it cannot be gainsaid that the lack of proper exploitation of the country's resources, for immediate and increasing industrial expansion is the root cause of the poverty and the unemployment of the Indian masses. It is, indeed, a very happy augury of the future of Indians that public spirited men of the distinction of Mr. Nariman have, after all, identified themselves with the necessity of an industrial museum for Bombay, admittedly holding out the proposals of becoming the nerve centre of a country-wide industrial fabric.

It is, however, my very pleasant task to state, for the information of the public, that an institution bearing the name "The Hindustan Industrial Co. Ltd." is already in existence and that it exists for the sake of facilitating all the industrial needs of the country and one of its objects is to organise Industrial Museums not only in the city of Bombay but in other important commercial cities in India as well, which is so outlined in Mr. Nariman's article.

I have, however, to submit that no undertaking of this nature can be a success without adequate financial backing. I understand the promoters of the company have drawn up an adequate scheme for raising the required capital.

Persons of high social status and influence like Shri Kantarabai A. Sahib Muzundar, C.I.E., M.L.A., Mr. L.R. Gokhale, M.A., LL.B., Mr. K. V. Kelkar, B.A., LL.B., Mr. B. B. Walsekar, Trustee, Lord Ray Museum, Poona, Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and a Municipal Corporation, and Mr. B. L. Thosar have kindly consented to be on the Board of Directors.

I am, however, of the opinion that no pioneer enterprise of this nature, however laudable its objects might be, can ever become a success without the active support of the public. I, therefore, take this opportunity of earnestly appealing to the public in general and Mr. Nariman in particular to actively co-operate with the company and thus inaugurate a new era in the history of the industrial development of the country.—Yours, etc.,
N. R. N.

Bombay's Reception To President

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—The splendid reception given to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, by the general public will be an eye opener to those who consider that the Bombay populace stands aloof from the Congress and its activities. The reception would have been more magnificent had not Dr. Ansari breathed his last a few days back! All pomp and splendour was purposely avoided as a mark of respect to our great departed leader who was a great friend and colleague of Panditji. Even under these circumstances the reception accorded to the Congress President by the enthusiastic crowd consisting of all nationalities was so great and spontaneous that it may be even envied by the kings and high officials. The great mass of humanity that had turned up to welcome their beloved leader after some years, had thronged the whole route and all places of vantage were occupied by the anxious people to have a mere look at this great son of India, who has become a real fakir, after the death of his wife in Europe and who has now completely devoted himself in the service of motherland.

The response from the public to the appeal of the Bombay P. C. C. was really wonderful and will be an eye-opener to our city fathers who voted against the motion of presenting a welcome address to this Jawahar who is an idol of the whole nation! These irresponsible city fathers have done a singular disservice to the nation in general and the Bombay public in particular by not granting an address to this great Indian, since they are habituated in presenting such addresses to Viceroy and Governors! The Bombay Corporation is undoubtedly an aristocratic body with the exception of a few members and hence the public cannot expect any better results out of it! I hope that Panditji will ignore this body altogether on the strength of the explanation given by the worthy president of the B. P. C. C. at the mammoth meeting. The meeting at Azad Maidan was a rare gathering and the excitement and enthusiasm witnessed reminded the public of the civil disobedience days. I am sanguine enough to believe that our revered Panditji was satisfied with the honour done to him by Bombayites and will have thereby realised his personal influence on the Bombay residents. Lastly before closing this article I would like to endorse the views expressed by Pandit Jawahar regarding the formation of

the Civil Liberties Association on the line of those functioning in England and America. Every one realises the urgency of such union and we hope and wish him God speed in forming the civil liberties union.

Mr. Editor, I shall feel much obliged if you will find some space in your widely read daily for these few lines and oblige.—Yours, etc.,
V. H. COWLEY.

"Anti-Railway Axe Front"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—On page 19 of your issue of the 9th instant under the heading "Anti-Railway Axe Front," a report of the meeting of the G.I.P. Railway workers' Union, as published by the Secretary, has been given. Mr. Khedgikar, the President of the meeting, is reported to have said that Mr. S. C. Joshi went so far as to express his willingness to serve on a Committee, if such a Committee were appointed to select men for re-employment.

I repudiate the allegation, which is untrue, made with a view to prejudice the workers. The other allegations also against the leaders of the A.I. India Railwaymen's Federation are malicious. I strongly opposed the appointment of any kind of committee and it is absurd to state that I agreed to serve on the Committee if appointed.

I hope that in fairness to myself and the Federation you will kindly give publicity to the above early.—Yours, etc.,
S. C. JOSHI.

Hon. General Secretary.
New G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.

Railway Train Indicators

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—I agree, in support of the idea put forward by Mr. Sadanand B. Mathre, that uniformity must be observed by both the G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. Railways in the system of indications of stop or non-stop trains of the suburban railway service.

But I do not agree to his suggestion that G.I.P. Railway should adopt the method adopted by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, e.g. "Will not stop at....." since it only helps the regular traveller of B.B. & C.I. Railway. Any person who is not acquainted with the names of stations and their sequence will not in anyway be benefited with the above system of indication. But the system of indication in force with G.I.P. Railway will be very useful and the time saving inasmuch as any passenger has merely to see on the immediate efforts should be made indicate whether the name of appears on it.

I would therefore request the authorities concerned to adopt the G.I.P. Railway style of indication

of the local service time table e.g. "Will stop at....."—Yours etc.,
K. S. MAVINKURVE.

Crowds At Cinema Windows

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—Whenever a popular film is shown, it is a common sight to see a large crowd in front of the windows of cinema houses long before they open and booking commences and the men pushing each other while waiting there. The pushing and elbowing are renewed with redoubled vigour, as soon as the windows open.

I suggest two remedies for the present disgraceful state of affairs. Like the Cacutia theatres, the cinemas too, should number all the rows in the auditorium with alphabets (viz. A.B.C. and etc.) and the seats in each row with separate serial numbers (viz. 1,2,3, etc.) and should arrange to keep a plan of the auditorium, showing the numbers of each row and seat, at the booking office, during the day time, at fixed hours, and sell tickets, each bearing the number of a row and a seat, four days in advance, the purchase of a ticket effecting automatic reservation of the seat the number of which it bears. The space to be occupied by each man of the benches in the last one or two classes may be demarcated and each seat numbered with white paint.

The other remedy requires the help of the civil authorities. Two constables should be posted near the windows who should ask those coming to purchase tickets, before the booking starts, to form rows of two in one line. This will result in the formation of a long line along the foot-path. The Policemen should see that those piling and pickpocketing. Such who come later take their stand at the back of the last row and do not push those in the front row. As soon as the window opens and booking commences the first two in front of the window will purchase their tickets and start for the auditorium. All in the back rows will then advance one step forward and the next two will then purchase tickets and depart. The Policemen will see that this process continues smoothly and none tries to break the row and to purchase a ticket out of ones turn, and all win get tickets more quickly than in the present arrangement without any hustling, pushing, tram-queues are formed in front of the tote windows at race courses in India and at places of amusement in England.

Once the public get used to form such cues (say in a month) there will be little difficulty in maintaining order by the constables on duty.—Yours etc.,
NIRMAL CHANDRA DAY.
April 24.

Text-books At School Leaving Examination

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—At the present moment opinion is sharply divided in educational circles over the question as to whether or not text books in English should be prescribed for the School Leaving Certificate Examination. I shall be much obliged if you will be good enough to let me express through the medium of your paper, the views I hold on the subject.

I am decidedly in favour of text books being prescribed for the examination. While expressing this opinion I am not blind to the great defect of this system. I know very well that when text-books in English are prescribed students get into the bad habit of committing to memory notes, all of which are not from the pen of men, who can write chaste idiomatic English. I know also that this habit has a tendency to crush in them all originality as well as the desire to grasp things for themselves by means of independent thinking. But I think that this evil can be very largely minimised if school boys are given clearly to understand that, however brilliant their answers be, they would not be given good marks if the composition is not their own. In any case, we should not ignore the fact that the system of which I have been speaking would help the formation of an English style by bringing the student into touch with well-known authors whose books are usually prescribed for the examination. For the formation of style it is necessary that a few good books are studied thoroughly by students if they are prescribed as text-books for an examination. At any rate students will pay much closer attention to these books than they would to the many books for rapid reading when text books are not prescribed.—Yours etc.,
S. B. TALATI.

Baroda: May 12.

Alleged Assailant Also Injured

LAHORE, May 19.
The alleged assailant in this morning's affray in Shahdiganj Gurdwara is a pathan hailing from Hazara district and has also been injured. All approaches to the Shahdiganj and Gurdwara have been blocked by the police who have strengthened pickets in the locality. Shops in the vicinity of the Shahdiganj closed down immediately but other parts of the city remained normal though some amount of nervousness is discernible. High police officials visited the spot and supervise arrangements. The authorities attribute the incident to the alarming reports of yesterday's incident which appeared in a section of the press to-day.—A.P.

An Article of Faith

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"Times Of India" Canard Exposed NASIK MERCHANTS SUPPORT CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent).
NASIK, May 17.
That the whole story of the Marwaris, merchants and other monied classes having flatly refused to lend their support to the Congress, as they did in the past, as also the piece of advice alleged to have been given to the local "Agents" of the Congress, that they should abandon preaching harmful and pernicious socialistic doctrines and that they should give up their policy of attempting to set up an organization akin to the Third International Moscow, is the product of the fertile imaginations of the local correspondent of the "Times of India," is the gist of a statement issued by Mr. G. H. Deshpande, the General Secretary of the Nasik D. C. C. regarding the report appearing in yesterday's "Times of India," to the press to-day.

In the course of the statement Mr. Deshpande states that in view of the fact that they would not be able to find the peasants and villagers free in the season, they are visiting the villages now, and everywhere they received wholehearted and active support

not only from peasants and workers but also from merchants and Marwaris. Out of the two thousand new members enrolled in the course of the last month all over the district, excluding the towns, nearly five hundred are merchants, among whom more than three hundred belong to Marwari community. They have not only lent their own support, but are actively and wholeheartedly co-operating with the Congress workers in the district in organising the conferences and meetings of peasants, who, as the result of the lead given by Pandit Jawaharlal at Lucknow, have given up their somewhat apathetic and hesitant attitude and are rallying round the Congress banner. This has resulted in compelling the persons who so far posed as their leaders, with a view to maintain their hold, to trim their sails in accordance with the change in the direction in which wind has begun to blow. This fact, concludes Mr. Deshpande, the correspondent of the "Times" could not but admit, while writing his story of the revolt of local merchants against the Congress, which took place only in his imagination.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS Joint Silver Jubilee Session With British Congress

CALCUTTA, May 18.
The 25th session of the Indian Science Congress which will be held in January, 1938, being its Jubilee session, is proposed to be celebrated in a befitting manner and it is expected a representative gathering of eminent scientists from abroad would be invited to attend this session.

The "United Press" understands in this connection that the British Science Congress Association which meets in different parts of the British Empire from time to time has agreed to hold its session of 1938 in India for the first time jointly with the Jubilee session of the Indian Science Congress.

COST OF SESSION.
H. E. the Viceroy, it is understood, has consented to be a patron of this joint session. The total expenditure for celebrating the Jubilee session of the Indian Science Congress jointly with the British Science Association will be about Rs. 1,10,000 out of which a contribution of Rs. 50,000 is promised by the British Science Congress Association.

With regard to the venue of this session the Executive Committee of the Indian Science Congress are of the opinion that the most suitable places would be Calcutta, Bombay or Delhi. The Syndicate of the Calcutta University

HEAVY RAINS IN COLOMBO Moderate Monsoon Conditions

BOMBAY, May 19.
Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company have received a telegram from their Colombo Agents, which says: "Heavy rains are falling in Colombo and moderate monsoon conditions are prevailing."—A.P.

SHOTS FIRED AT RAILWAY TROLLEY.

QUETTA, May 19.
Information has just been received here from Fort Sandeman that a few shots were fired at a Railway trolley on Saturday last week, near Badinai Zhoib district. Nobody was injured. The Zhoib Militia have gone in pursuit of the culprits.—A.P.

Further showing of the flag is occurring in the small towns and villages throughout Palestine by British Infantry, accompanied in some cases by light tanks and armoured cars. The Infantry includes the Cameron Highlanders from Jerusalem, Royal Scots Fusiliers from Safarand, and loyal Regiment (North-Lancs.) from Haifa.

Information which was sounded in this behalf has decided to intimate its desire to invite the joint session of the Indian Science Congress and the British Science Congress at Calcutta.—United Press.

DEFRAUDED INSURANCE COMPANIES

Fire Bugs Sent To Jail In Rawalpindi

RAWALPINDI, May 16.
After a prolonged hearing of about year, the sensation "Pindi Cheating Case" was decided on Friday by Rai Sahib Prabhudial Magistrate, Rawalpindi who sentenced all the accused to various terms of imprisonment under separate counts. Malik Chand and Pindi Dass, contractors of Rawalpindi were awarded an aggregate punishment of four years each, while Subasingh and Fazal Karim were sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment each.

The charges against the accused were that they started shops at various places including Gujarkhan and Sagri and after setting them on fire recovered large amounts from Insurance companies with which they had covered risks for the stocks in their shops for amounts, which according to the prosecution story, were much larger than the actual value of their stocks.

The accused, it is alleged, further realised their claims from the company with respect to the fire at Gujarkhan while a claim had also been lodged with the company for the loss caused by a fire at Sagri. Investigation was started by the local police on receipt of an anonymous letter from Sagri which resulted in the unearthing of the alleged conspiracy leading to the conviction of all the accused.—A.P.

VITHALBHAI'S WILL CONTROVERSY

What Executors Were Advised By Their Counsel

CALCUTTA (By Mail).
A Press message from Poona dated May 9 last announced that Mr. K. F. Nariman, had an interview with Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose at Yeravda Jail, Poona on that date over the Patel fund. As this has given rise to various speculations in the press, the "United Press" made enquiries and gathered the following information from reliable sources.

At the end of August, 1935 the Executors stated that they had been advised by Counsel that the object of the trust so created in the Will in favour of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose was invalid and void and the residue might be claimed by the heirs of the testator and they wanted that the matter should be placed before the Court for decision. They also stated that they were communicating with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the other heirs of the testator about the opinion of Counsel.

Subsequently the attorneys of the Executors stated, at the end of February last, that as a result of conversation they had with Sardar Vallabhbhai (without prejudice), they understood that he was willing that the intention of the testator should be carried into effect as mentioned in the Will. But he, too, desired that a scheme should be framed and proper number of Trustees should be appointed for the purpose. They desired that Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose should meet Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as representing the heirs of the deceased, and try to come to some amicable arrangement and understanding.

After this Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose came to India but being arrested on his arrival, could not avail himself of the chance of meeting and discussing matters with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.—United Press.

DACOITS KILL ZAMINDAR

KARACHI, (By Mail) encounter between dacoits and villagers near Karo Dero has been reported here. It is reported that in the course of the melee, a zamindar was killed and five persons received multiple injuries.

The dacoits, who numbered about 15 and were armed with weapons, decamped with considerable booty. The police are investigating.—United Press.

Conversion Postponed

SAMNAPUR, May 15.
(From Our Correspondent).
Mr. Jwala Prasad a Kayastha Malguzar of Samnapur village in the Narasingpur district who had decided to forsake Hindu religion and convert himself along with 100 of his followers to any other religion as a protest against some social tyrannies and other prevailing evil customs including dowry system, has postponed his decision till the end of this year as a result of influence brought by the Hindu Sabha, Arva Samaj and the Kayastha Sabha. In the meantime he expects to see the Hindu community and specially the Kayastha Samaj purge itself of the existing social evils.



"Goodwill Day" was celebrated at the Blavatsky Lodge on Monday evening under the auspices of over twenty local associations, with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (centre), the Mayor, in the chair.

RADIO FOR RURAL UPLIFT IN SIND

Transmitting Station Planned For Hyderabad

KARACHI, (By Mail).
With a view to broadcasting useful lessons on agriculture, sanitation, education, etc., it is learnt rural Sind is going to be shortly connected by means of 200 radio sets at an approximate cost of Rs. 1,50,000. The sponsor of the scheme, Mr. Siddique, Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Sind, proposes to have a powerful radio transmitter at Hyderabad, a centrally situated town in Sind from where news would be disseminated.

There are at present about 1,000 co-operative societies in Sind and their co-operation has been sought to make the scheme a great success. Each society will have to make a contribution, as the running cost of the station will come to Rs. 1,000 per month.—United Press.

COLONIES FOR HARIJANS

A Travancore Scheme

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail).
A scheme for the establishment of model colonies for the depressed classes in different parts of the State is now being carried out by the Government of Travancore. Two colonies, one at Narikulam, in South Travancore, and the other, at Kulathur, near Trivandrum, are nearing completion, and are expected to be opened.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. M. Govinda Pillai, and the Protector of the Depressed classes, Mr. G. O. Damoderan are in charge of the organisation of these Colonies, which are the first of their kind in Travancore.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from Page 6)

Cabinet reconstruction, excluding the local Nazi Boss, Starhemberg, from office, is one of the straws which point the prevailing direction of the wind in these regions. All the symptoms go to prove that France, no matter what Government is locally in power, cannot take an active line of action, while her own frontiers are menaced, and while she is unable to depend on full support from Britain.

Franc And Gold Parity

As for local politics in France, the incoming Prime Minister has indicated a line of action which is commonplace with Socialist administrations. But as in the Foreign Policy, at home, every Government seems to be agreed in France that the franc must be maintained at its present gold parity; and so the task of domestic reconstruction would be proportionately more difficult to the new Socialist, or Leftist, Government than was perhaps the case with some of its immediate predecessors, though they, too, found it none too easy. Domestic economies, which are unavoidable if the gold parity is to be maintained, are, however, doubly difficult at the present moment when the threat of a German invasion ties down the hands of any French Government; and so the task of the new regime in France cannot be viewed with any great complacency by a detached observer.

The Cunard Liner "Queen Mary" was inspected on Saturday by members of both Houses of Parliament and their friends, a party numbering 750.

A Washington message says: The Senate has ratified the London Naval Treaty.

"Civil Liberties Not Progressively Suppressed"

"THERE CANNOT BE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN CONGRESS AND LIBERALS"

Sir Siwaswamy On President's Circular

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, May 19.

Sir S. P. Siwaswamy Iyer replying to Jawaharlal regarding the establishment of the Civil Liberties Union says that there is a fundamental divergence of opinion between the Congress and the Liberals since the latter's secession from the Congress in 1918, the Congress believes in complete independence in the severance of the British connection, whereas the Liberals believe in Dominion Status as a membership of the British commonwealth confers security and mutual help which will be of great value in troublous days ahead. Further he says that there is difference in the methods of two parties. He (Jawaharlal) in his Lucknow Address, propounded revolutionary creed for uprooting the existing order of things as a means whereby encroachments on civil liberties could be checked. In this connection Sir Siwaswamy says that the New Constitution had foreseen the creation of deadlocks in its administration that contingency, and it is likely that the extremist activities may provoke further restrictions of such liberties.

Sir Siwaswamy admits the existence of repressive laws and says that the Liberals too are opposed to that, but these have been most-

ly provoked or called into existence by the terrorist and civil disobedience activities. He denies that suppression of civil liberties has been progressively getting more widespread and intensive, or becoming the Administration's normal structure against society and he does not believe reformist mentality wishing it to dash on the ground in view of this gulf both in the aim and the methods, there cannot be co-operation between the Liberals and the Congress, and in spite of the Congress President's assurance that the sole function of the Civil Liberties Union will be the protection of the civil liberties in all the departments of the national activity and to avoid any entanglement on any other political or economic issues in view of the very nature of things, it is impossible to avoid such entanglements. No Government all over the world tolerated or could afford to tolerate subversive movements calculated to imperil the maintenance of law or order. Even in Russia there has been ruthless repression and curtailment of freedom of speech and the Press in peace time, as by other nations during the war time. Sir Siwaswamy ends by saying: "Reconciliation of liberty with peace and order is an essential condition of the national well-being and progress."

WHOLE FAMILY BE- COMES UNCONSCIOUS

Water From Same Con- tainer The Cause?

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, May 18.

An entire Muslim family consisting of a woman and five children became unconscious after drinking water from the same container. Two children have since died, while the remainder are in the hospital and reported to be in a serious condition. No clue is yet available as to the cause of the tragic occurrence. The police are investigating.

KARACHI'S SHARE OF ROYAL JUBILEE FUND

KARACHI, (By Mail).
It is learnt that the Government of India has made a contribution of Rs. 134,508 to Sind as share from the King's Silver Jubilee Fund.

Out of the amount Karachi district has been awarded Rs. 33,005. Most of the Money has been sanctioned for hospitals, Red Cross Societies, etc.—United Press.

POVERTY LEADS TO GRUESOME TRAGEDY

Man Makes Bonfire Of Wife, Children And Himself

RANGOON, May 19.

A shocking tragedy is reported from Taungdwyngyi. A man named Gurusingh, aged 36, residing in Taungdwyngyi-East, driven to desperation due to poverty and debt, made a big fire in front of his house and killed his wife and three children by throwing them into the fire.

He then ended his life by himself jumping into the blaze.—A.P.

Dacoits Decamp With Booty

BAREILLY, May 19.

A report has been received here that dacoits attacked a camp in a village near Shahgunj Railway Station, in Pilibhit District, and escaped with a large amount of cash and other belongings of some timber contractors. They also took away a gun.

Some arrests are said to have been made.—A.P.

Alembic THE SIGN OF PURITY!

EAU-DE-COLOGNE

A particularly delicate perfume appealing to all feminine charm. And for cooling purposes it is excellent and remarkably refreshing. Buy a bottle from your chemist, to-day.

Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

FEELING THE HEAT?

Get rid of that feeling of lassitude and weariness with a bottle of sparkling "Vimto." A magnificent refresher and energiser, "Vimto" taken daily will bring you health and fitness!

Sole Bottlers for Bombay: **ROGERS & Co.**, Clare Road, Brculla.

VIMTO

LEGHORN ILLUSTRATED.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" of Sunday 17th May, must have seen the coloured photo of our LIGHT SUSSEX. Same day's issue of the "Bombay Samachar" contained an illustration of our WHITE LEGHORN.

Send for reduced Monsoon Prices.

THE ASIAN FARMS,
11, Connaught Road, POONA.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DULL

Lack Of Follow-Up

Absence Of Rains In Eastern Belt | **Liquidation On Chicago Wheat**

SILVER AND GOLD DULL

EASIER TENDENCY IN CROSS RATES

BOMBAY, May 19.
On Tuesday London Exchanges opened with Sterling Dollar at 4.97 3/8 and then eased to 4.97 5/16 subsequently under selling pressure rate fell to 4.96 1/16.

Franc opened at 75.53 and on absence of support gradually declined to 75.41.

NEW YORK DULL.
The cotton market displayed a steady tone early on absence of rains in Eastern Belt which encouraged some trade and foreign buying of new crops but later prices failed to maintain the steadiness.

SILVER QUIET.
London silver prices went down owing to speculative selling.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Favourable crop condition induced liquidation in Chicago wheat market.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936	
New York, May 19.	19.49
Previous closing	19.52
Today's opening	19.52
Difference	+0.03
Today's closing	19.48
Difference	-0.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936	
Liverpool, May 19.	5.72
Previous closing	5.75
Today's opening	5.75
Difference	+0.03
Today's closing	5.73
Difference	-0.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 201
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N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 19.
New York cotton displayed fairly good tendency on absence of rains in Eastern Belt which encouraged some trade and foreign buying of new crops but prices failed to maintain early steadiness due to lack of follow-up on buying side with higher level attracting some hedge selling and liquidation. Under tone on whole appeared very steady indicating healthy technical situation.

Operations in October began at 10.52 closing prices advanced on steady Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying influenced by continued unfavourable weather reports but there after prices gave way under liquidation and hedge selling with October falling back to 10.49 at this enquiry was slow and no important movements were noticeable.

New York October closed at 10.48.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges:—
July (11.11-11.11) 11.13-11.13
October (10.49-10.49) 10.52-10.47
December (10.49-10.49) 10.49-10.49

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—
American May (6.27) 6.26
American July (6.07) 6.08
Egyptian May (5.88) 5.87
Egyptian July (5.88) 5.85

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 19.
Broach cotton was quoted at Rs. 101-2 and later touched at Rs. 101-8. The tone was steady.

Sterling loan 3 1/2 per cent closing at 4.97 3/4.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 19.
Jutes although ruled steady, transactions were on a restricted scale. Coals showed much healthier tone. Burra-kurs, Bokaro and Ramgurs, equities New Manbhoom etc. asked for at hardening rates. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous iron and steels were chief feature while Indian iron ruled firm at slightly better rates. Others remained more or less unchanged. Government securities displayed very firm market. The following were the closing quotations:—
Government securities:—Three per cent Government Paper 90/12 small odd lot; three and a half per cent Government Paper 99/6; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 108/2; three per cent new loan 1951/54 105/2; four per cent loan 1960/70 115/4; five per cent loan 1945/55 121/4; five per cent loan 1940/43 112/2; five per cent loan 1939/44 109/7; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 108/7; five per cent U.P. Bonds 1944 115/10.
Banks:—Imperial fully paid 158; Reserve Bank 120/4.
Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 10/8; Barrakur 11/8; Equitables 30/4; New Manbhoom 64/4; Talcher 1/3.
Jutes:—Anglo-India pref 154; Balu 178/5; small lots, Caledonia 383 small lots; Howrah 49/1 ex div; Hukumchand

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 19.
Liverpool wheat opened quiet, May at 11 1/2 July 7 3/8 outside rest was lacking owing to absence of any stimulating outside cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 19.
Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.93. Prices declined on favourable crop advices which induced liquidation.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, May 19.
The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (2203 1/4 sellers) 2200 1/4 buyers 2200 1/2
Lead (215 1/8) 215 1/2 buyers. No sellers steady.
Electrolytic Copper (240) 240 3/4 to 241 1/4
Glasgow Iron (279) 279

RUBBER

Spot (27 7/16 paid and sellers) 27 3/8 paid and buyers.
Forward (27 7/16) 27 9/16 paid buyer

SILVER CABLES

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—
China sold India bought. Market quietly steady.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-4 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 3/4) 2-3
9/16 paid buyers 213 11/16 sellers.

JUTE

New Crop April May (218 13/16 sellers) 218 9/16
Gunlop May (222 3/4 sellers) 222 3/4
Lightning May (221 sellers) 221 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (212 1/8 sellers) 212 3/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta April May (210 1/2 sellers) 210 3/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata April (210 7/8 sellers) 210 7/8 sellers.
Groundnut Comorand April (213 9/16 paid buyers) 213 11/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

May 1936 Delivery.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association)
Rates at 9-0 a.m. 7 3/6
Rates at 12-0 noon 7 3/6
Rates at 5-0 p.m. 7 3/6
Sept. 1936 Delivery.
Rates at 9-0 a.m. 7 6/9
Rates at 12-0 noon 7 6/9
Rates at 3-30 p.m. 7 6/3
Rates at 5-0 p.m. 7 6/3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 19.
Rates at 5-0 p.m. 4 6/0
Wheat 4 6/0
Wheat September 4 6/6
Linseed May 7 3/0
Linseed September 7 6/3
The tone was steady.

WORK BEFORE MAHARASHTRA

Sjt. Deo Exhorts Sub-barites To Make Next Congress A Success

(From Our Own Correspondent)
VILE PARLE, Tuesday.
Sjt. Shankarrao Deo, the President of the Maharashtra P. C. C. and the member of the Working Committee specially came down to Vile Parle where he delivered a public lecture on "the work before Maharashtra."

The meeting was held in Tilak Mandir, East Vile Parle, when Sjt. R. N. Mehta was in the chair. In the course of his speech Mr. Deo said that ever since 1930, the province of Maharashtra was coming to the forefront in the active Indian politics. The part that Maharashtra played in the civil disobedience movement of 1930 and 1932 was such as would make any province proud of its achievement. There was still a long way to go to and unless they exerted their best, it was very likely that they might fall into the back ground.

The first test of Maharashtra's obedience to the Congress, came at the time of the Assembly election and in the teeth of powerful opposition interest, they had given a cent. per cent. result for Maharashtra. The next test came when the President of the Congress, Babu Rajendra Prasad went round Maharashtra. So much satisfied was he with the Congress work in the province that he promised

London Stock Exchange Quiet

NARROW MOVEMENTS

Weak Tone In Tin

WALL STREET DULL

(SPECIAL CABLE).
On London Stock Exchange, tide of business did not run strongly today. Activity was confined to few items of speculative description otherwise markets moved within narrow limits.
Phoenix oils were favoured on dividend hopes but Mexican and Canadian Eagles were reactionary. Rubbers inclined to ease.
Tin was weak owing to larger eastern shipments and anticipation that increased quota may be announced at next international meeting.
Wall Street dull.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

LONDON, May 19.
3 1/2 per cent Sterling closed at 297 3/4.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday May 5 297 3/4
Wednesday May 6 297 3/4
Friday May 8 297 7/8
Monday May 11 297 7/8
Tuesday May 12 297 7/8
Wednesday May 13 297 7/8
Thursday May 14 297 3/8
Friday May 15 297 3/8
Monday May 18

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, May 19.
London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.97 3/8 and then eased to 4.97 5/16 subsequently under selling pressure rate fell to 4.96 11/16. Franc opened at 75.53 and on absence of support gradually declined to 75.41.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (285 1/2) 285 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (2107 7/8) 2107 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (2111 1/2) 2111 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (2117 5/8) 2117 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (2106 1/8) 2106
4 per cent Victory Bonds (215 1/2) 215 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-9) 20-9
Marks and Spencer Spills Share (24 7/8) 24 3/4
Hydro Electric (26 5/8) 27 3/8
Musical Industries (25-0) 25-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (45-9) 46-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (38-9) 39-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (37 1/2) 37 1/2
Woolworth New Ford (130-1 1/2) 129-4 1/2

Realisation 1930 (288 1/2) 288 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (35-0) 35-1 1/2
University Ordinary (32-3) 32
Ford Motors (30-9) 30-4 1/2
Cable Wires (28) 27 7/8
British American Tobacco (123-9) 124-4 1/2
Camera A (29 1/4) 29 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (158-1 1/2) 158-9
P and O S N Company Deft (20) 19-6
Distillers (102-9) 103-3
Bred and Dyer (7-6) 7-10 1/2
British Celanese (11-0) 11
J and P Coates Ordinary (55) 52-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (48-4 1/2) 48-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-6) 7
Western Limited Ordinary (23-9) 25-9
Inter Nickels (247) 246 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-9) 7-9
Tata Iron and Steel (2103 1/2) 2104 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The following were the opening rates:—
General Motors (dol 62 5/8) dol 61 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 1/8) dol 33 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 38 1/2) dol 37 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 121) dol 120

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, May 19.
Burmah Shell Oil S and D Coy's Oil Tanker s.s. Gundine of 3575 Reg. tons, Capt. H. Williamson, arrived from Rangoon with cargo of benzine.
Scindia Steam Navigation Coy's s.s. Jalapadma of 2326 Reg. tons, Capt. R. R. Memory, arrived from Calcutta with general cargo.
B I S N Coy's s.s. Howra of 4096 Reg. tons, Capt. W. Bird, arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, and Coast Ports with general cargo.
B I S N Coy's s.s. Garbita of 3204 Reg. tons, Capt. L. E. Heath, arrived from Calcutta via Madras

LOADING

Bombay, May 19.
The following steamers entered for loading on 19-5-1936:—
S.S. Himalaya (L.T.) for Penang, Batavia, Sourabaya, Samarang.
S.S. Jehangir (T.M.) for Red Sea Ports.
S.S. Skuld (P.F.C. and Co.) for Australia via Colombo, and Penang.

The "Times" Correspondent at Addis Ababa Mr. G. L. Steel in company with three other foreign journalists has been expelled from Ethiopia by the Italian authorities. As Mr. Steel had in any case intended to leave, the expulsion order has not greatly hastened his departure.

"Hell On Earth Has Become Paradise!"

"Because Govt. Wants To Send Politicals There", Says Punjab M. L. A.

LAHORE, (By Mail)
"If the Andamans are a Paradise, I shall certainly advise the Government of India to give up the worry of the annual exodus to the Simla hills and make the Andamans their permanent headquarters. That will enable Sir James Grigg to have a surplus for what he has been pining" said Lala Sham Lal, M. L. A. in an interview to the "United Press".
(Continuing Lala Sham Lal said:—
"The statement of the Home Member that the Andamans are a prisoners' Paradise is simply outrageous. This is the indication of the mentality of the Government and its spokesmen. We all very well know which members of the Assembly are going to be invited by the Government to visit the Andamans. May one ask as to how it was that Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena was not allowed to visit the Andamans at his own expense and discomfort? Why has the Government been shirking to agree to an impartial enquiry into the grievances of the political prisoners who are living in this prisoners' Paradise? Why, if the Andamans are really a Paradise, did the Bengali prisoners, according to his own statement, ask the Home Member to send them back to their country?"
"How was it that the Government's own committee recommended that the Andamans as a penal settlement should be closed. That hell on the earth seems to have become a Paradise because the Government wants to send political prisoners there."—
United Press.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF TENANTS

Illiterate Voters' Difficulties:

(Maharashtra News Service.)
RATNAGIRI, (By Mail)
A committee of Messrs. Tambe, Karmalkar and Shende was appointed at the Ratnagiri District Congress Committee, to inquire into the economic conditions of land holders, tenants and agricultural labourers in the District and their inter-relationships; the agricultural income, rent and assessment; the debts of the farmers and cultivators; subsidiary industries; remedies to repair the present state of things of peasants and their representation in the Congress. Thirteen other resolutions were also passed by the committee. One of them protested against the detention of Mr. Subash Bose in jail without trial. Another made the recommendation that the Congress membership fee of four annas should be recovered from the peasants in the form of labour or in kind.

Mr. V. A. Surve, M.L.C. (Ratnagiri District, Non-Brahmin) has addressed a letter to the Reforms office, Government of Bombay in which he points out the difficulties of illiterate voters regarding voting, whose number is going to be considerably enlarged under the new constitution. He suggests for the convenience of these voters, that the voting paper should be perforated into as many parts as the number of votes that the voter can give, so that the voter may make his thumb-impression on the office copy of the voting paper and drop the pieces into the box of the candidate he wants to vote for. He also suggests that the boxes in which voting papers are to be slipped, should be marked with the candidates' marks.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The following were the opening rates:—
General Motors (dol 62 5/8) dol 61 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 1/8) dol 33 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 38 1/2) dol 37 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 121) dol 120

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Foreign Buying In N. Y. Cotton

Absence Of Rains In The East LOAN COTTON SALES TO BE OVER BY END OF MAY

Forecast Of Showers

BOMBAY, May 19.

Insufficient rains in the Eastern Belt influenced foreign and trade buying in the New York cotton market on Monday.

The C. C. C. states that loan cotton releases indicate that the million bale limit may be reached by the end of the present month.

Latest Cables predict thunder showers over the Eastern Belt.

Bombay, May 19. On Monday the New York cotton market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influence by foreign and trade buying. There was absence of any rain over the Eastern Belt, but latest forecast indicates thunder showers. At the moment the cotton market is influenced by daily weather reports. A membership of the New York cotton Exchange was sold at 9,500 dollars which shows a decline of 500 dollars as compared with the last sale. It is said that about 750,000 bales of loan cotton is already sold and the balance of 2½ lakhs of bales will be completed by the end of the present month.

Crop conditions are irregular and rains are required over the Eastern Belt. Cloth sales are fairly good and consumption is well maintained. It is believed that the total will be about 12-14 million bales for the season.

NEW YORK MARKET.
The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with October 10.49. There was some foreign and trade buying which resulted in a further rise of 3 points and October was quoted 10.52 which was the highest level for the day. Later on the market was quiet and prices fluctuated within the range of 5 points. October being lowest 10.47. The market closed at a net rise of 2 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.72c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.
The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 5 points at 11.70c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.
The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 5.74. The market was very dull with light offerings and trade buying. Later on prices declined on hedge selling and local long liquidation. The market closed at a decline of one to four points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.58d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.
East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close May was quoted 5.08, July 5.03 and October 5.02.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
There was scattered selling in Egyptian cotton. Sakels futures declined 5 to 3 points and Spot cotton prices lost one point at 9.03d. Uppers closed one to two points lower.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.
The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady with moderate enquiry. Sakels futures gained one to six points and Ashmooli futures advanced 3 to 5 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.
New York October highest (2.8 p.m.) 10.52+06
New York October lowest (10.34 a.m.) 10.47+03
Liverpool October highest 5.75-01
Liverpool October lowest 5.72-04
Messrs. Chinnell Mehta and Co. have received today the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market steady at the decline. Spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on 'call'. Dallas 'Daily News Record' says, crop prospects are improving in Texas and Oklahoma.

Liverpool: Quiet market. Business small. Hedge selling. No offtake. Bearish temporary.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have received the following cable: The rapidity of the liquidation of Government's holdings is encouraging buying of new crop. Better goods business. General business conditions improving steadily. Continued absence of rains in the Eastern Belt. Market looks like advancing further.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

New York Cotton Exchange Service: Crop developments decidedly irregular. Season's consumption American may easily exceed 12,250,000 bales. America: Cloth sales better; consumption continues high. England: Turnover very moderate. France and Germany: Well maintained. Italy: Lower. Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:

Loan released 725,000 bales, balance expected released by end of May.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, May 18.
July 11.49+02
October 10.49+05

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 19. Following a small rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened today at Rs. 201 1/2 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 202 1/4 on scattered local buying. Later on the improvement was lost on long liquidation. The turnover of business has decreased considerably and professional operators are not inclined to increase risks pending crop developments. In the meantime the local market is fluctuating within a narrow range without any definite tendency.

The Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but the market opened very steady at a rise of 3 points with reports of no rains. But the local market remained unimproved and Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 201 1/2. Quotations at 5-30 p.m. were as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	201 0 0
Broach J/A.	202 8 0
New Broach A/M.	199 8 0
Omara May	190 0 0
Omara July	187 4 0
New Omara D/J.	181 0 0
Bengal May	161 0 0
Bengal July	157 12 0
New Bengal D/J.	145 12 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

	Bombay, May 19.
Extra	174 170 165 162
Spr-fine Sup Fine FG. Good	174 170 165 162
Bengal U. P.	174 170 165 162
Punjab No. 3	199 196 193 189
C. P. No. 1	209 206 203 199
C. P. No. 2	204 201 198 194
Broach No. 2	210 207 204 200
Punjab-Ame.	221 218 215 211
Surat	246 243 240 236
Rajputana	243 240 237 233
Narsari	232 229 226 222

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, May 19.
Bengal Superfine	168 170
Bengal Fine	166 168
Bengal F.G.	163 164
C. P. 1 Fine	204 205
C. P. 2 Fine	198 199
Arvi Fine	199 200
Ellichpur Fine	197 198
Khamgaon Fine	192 193
Mulkapur Fine	189 192
Khandesh Fine	184 187
Jalna/Sailu Fine	184 187
Burwah Sanavadi	184 187
Mathia	179 182
Broach Fine	206 211
Dholera	201 206
Punjab/American	206 216
Sindh-American	206 216
Cambaria	201 206
Compta	231 231
Westerns	206 208
Miraj	204 209
Jagadia Ankleswar	243 246
Surat	253 256
Narsari	253 256
Kampala	327 328
Busega	327 328
Manza	306 311

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Bombay, May 19.
In full-pressed Bales.	2 days. This year.
Khandesh	477
Central India	237,076
Barsi and Nagar	80
Hyderabad-Gaonari	37,091
Berar	482
Central Provinces	194
Total Omara	1,233
Dholera	1,494
N.W. Provinces	61,712
Rajputana	110
Sind-Punjab	500
Broach	957
Compta and Dharwar	2,147
Western-Northern	1,074
Cocanada	45
Tinnevely and Cambodia	12,713
Persian	23,457
American	23,457
Egyptian and African	141
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	462
Total	7,656

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 14th May.

	Yesterday	This year.
In full-pressed Bales.	1,427	414,976
Europe	6,120	1,032,737
Japan and China	31,439	31,439
Coast Ports	157,563	157,563
Up-country by Rail	58,919	58,919
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	7,547	1,715,636
Total	195,335	195,335

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date	680,000	429,000
Receipts Yesterday	9,000	3,000
Exports to date	588,000	423,000
Stock at Ports	173,000	182,000
Stock at Interior	180,000	343,000
Towns 15-36	708,000	708,000
Stock at Liverpool	462,000	446,000
Visible Supply	1,176,000	767,000
Quantity in sight	1,176,000	767,000
Quantity out of sight	102,000	84,000

LINSEED OIL

	London, May 18
Linseed oil naked London per cwt	94 1/2
June sellers	94 1/2
June-August sellers	25 9

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 19. Yesterday London gold declined 2½ to 47-01 and London-Paris Exchange rate improved 9 points at 75.44. Dollar sterling was quoted at 4.37 1/2. New York Spot silver prices were fixed at 45 3/8 cents and Montreal market closed 10 points lower. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted today 1-2 3/8. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market was expected to open at Rs. 50 1/4 for Jeth and was quoted at Rs. 51 1/3 on scattered covering by shorts.

SILVER OUTLOOK

Bombay, May 19. Messrs. M. and R. Stearns state: Early prices advanced on the Chinese Government announcement over the monetary standard but later declined to Rs. 50 1/5 on option dealers selling following London reports disclosing continued Chinese selling. Cables also, stated that the latest Chinese measures will not have any immediate far-reaching effect on prices. The latest Reuters cable from Washington reads: "The monetary measures announced by the Chinese minister of Finance are regarded as a proof that the United States has definitely agreed to trade in gold or dollar credits for another large block of Chinese silver, although the amount is not known. In return for this, the Treasury has evidently obtained an agreement that China will not dump all their silver in the world markets, since the Chinese propose to retain a silver reserve equal to at least 25 per cent of the note circulation." Fundamentally, this is considered constructive in the long run. America however has not fixed any higher price and stocks are allowed to be held in Shanghai against American credits. These stocks can be converted into use as circumstances arise with a view to checkmate any premature bull drive.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Generally fair, local thunder showers. Central: Scattered thunder showers. Western: Thunder showers. Oklahoma: Thunder shower.

MONTREAL SILVER

	Montreal, May 18
May	46.05-10
July	46.18-10
September	46.42-10

U. S. WILL BUY CHINESE SILVER

WASHINGTON, May 18. Mr. H. Morgenthau states that the U. S. Government has agreed to buy large amounts of silver from China to provide a dollar exchange and help China to establish her currency.

Mr. Morgenthau refused to reveal how much silver would be bought, but said payment would be made at the average world price each month.—Reuter.

LONDON SILVER

	London, May 18
Spot	20 9 1/8
Forward	20 5 1/8

LONDON GOLD

	London, May 18
Gold Bars fine per oz	47-0 1/2
Copper Braziers	£50 1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brand	£13 1/4
Tin English Ingots Liver.	£202 1/2
pool F O B	£202 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	127 1/2
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	127 1/2
Corrugated sheet 24 gauge	£12 3/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 18. Messrs. Battilana and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	45
Electric Bond Common	48
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	127 1/2
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	127 1/2
Columbia Gas	79
American Tel and Tel.	160
Western Union Telg	78
Cheapeake and Ohio	34
Great Northern Pfd	35
Northern Pacific Rly	50
Bethlehem Steel	37 1/4
United States Steel	37 1/4
Anacosta Copper Mining	62
General Motor	67
Int. Cement	29
Atlantic Refining	42
Socoxy	12 3/4
Du Pont de Nemours	36 1/2
August (1936)	196.34-39
October (1936)	196.30-35

Market steady firm. Guffey Coal Bill considered illegal as yet no great response. Dupont de Nemours has declared a dividend of 90 cents and extra dividend 70 cents X dividend on 26.5-36. Total business 1 1/4 million.

NEW YORK COFFEE

	New York, May 18
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7)	6 1/4
quality	6 1/4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 19	
B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D May-	1/6 3/32
December	1/6 5/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 3/16
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/8
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK.—	
B. C. Rate T T	29 1/2
Banks selling T T	29 1/2
Banks buying T T	29 1/2
PARIS.—	
Banks selling T T	566
Banks buying T T	576
JAPAN.—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/2
VIENNA.—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
JAVA.—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/8
Banks buying D D	55 1/8
Banks selling D D	88 1/4
Banks buying D D	88 1/4
SINGAPORE.—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
Banks buying D D	156 3/8

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1936

They Must Fight For Legitimate Rights

Jawaharlal Praises Work Of Shradhanand Anath
Mahila Ashram For Fallen And Destitute

URGES UNDERSTANDING OF ROOT CAUSES THAT CREATE WOMEN'S PROBLEMS

BOMBAY: Tuesday.
That the position of Hindu women was pitiful and institutions like the Matunga Rescue Home will make them realize their position and fight for their legitimate rights, was the observation made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, during his visit to the Shradhanand Anath Mahila Ashram at Matunga yesterday morning.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. K. Patil, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shival were also present.

Panditji, on arrival, was received by Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. Udgankar and S. S. Navare, Secretaries of the Managing Committee.

Mr. B. G. Kher, in welcoming the President, said that it was not the first time that a President of the Congress was visiting the Home. Rajen Babu and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had both visited it before.

Mr. Kher gave a short account of the work done by the Home. It tackled the problem of the fallen women, the deserted wife, the betrayed virgin and the unclaimed infants.

Lot Of Women

The lot of Indian women was none too happy and Hindu women had certain great difficulties, since they had no property right. Mr. Kher gave a graphic account of the condition of the women prior to their admission into the Home. No caste or communal restrictions were observed in the Home. The Home tried to get virgins married and women reverts to their husbands. They educated the women while in their custody and worked for their uplift.

The members of the Managing Committee then showed the President round the various departments.

Pandit Jawaharlal, in a brief speech, said that he was glad to note that the organisers were running the institution on a very efficient basis.

Traditions and the present social order had created certain problems like the one for the solution of which the Home was run. And men started humanitarian institutions to relieve the suffering. He advised them to understand the root causes which created the problems.

The position of Hindu women was pitiful. Institutions like the Rescue Home will make the women realise their position and thus fight for their legitimate rights.

Panditji wrote in the Visitors Book: "The best of wishes for this most excellent of institutions."

Goes To Children's Home

Immediately after visiting the Rescue Home, the President paid a visit to the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home for the Protection of Children. He was received by Mrs. Kanla and Mrs. B. P. Seervai, and was shown round the Home.

He remarked in the Visitors Book: "All good wishes to this institution and to the boys and

PLEA FOR SOLIDARITY

Punditji Advises Press Workers' Federation

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, paid a visit yesterday morning to the All-India Press Workers' Federation.

On arrival he was received by Mr. V. D. Chitale, organising Secretary and was then escorted inside the office where a report of the activities of the body was presented to him.

Panditji then spoke to the members of the Federation in Hindi which was translated into Marathi by Mr. Dange.

Messrs. Somendra Tagore and Zaman (Calcutta), Manickam (Madras), Ramnath (Benares), Ayodhya Prasad (Jhansi), Kshiragar (Ahmednagar) and Chavara (Poon) and others placed members of the Executive Committee were present.

Panditji, stressed the necessity of "solidarity" in the Trade Union Movement as well as in the National Movement.

He congratulated the Federation on its All-India character and the importance it occupied in the printing field.

Bombay was very advanced in the Trade Union Movement and carried on its struggles with political consciousness.

In U. P. his province, there was not a large industrial proletariat. It was mainly agrarian which problem fairly contrasted with the acuteness in the industrial field.

He exhorted them to co-operate with the Congress and carry on the anti-Imperialist struggle.

Mr. V. D. Chitale thanked the President on behalf of the Federation for his visit and promised co-operation on the basis suggested.

CARRY ON GOOD WORK

President's Remark At Congress Hospital

BOMBAY: Tuesday.
In the course of his inspection of the inpatient's ward at the Congress Free Hospital, this morning, Pandit Jawaharlal presented a bouquet to an invalid child, whereupon other patients came up to have a "dharshan" of the President.

The inspection being over, the President sat down to enter his

DELHI PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Prof. Indra & Smt. Menobai Among Those Elected Unopposed

MEERUT, May 18.

As the strength of the Provincial Congress Committee has been increased due to the change of constitution at Lucknow Congress the following were declared duly elected unopposed to the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee:—

Delhi Urban: Prof. Indra and Smt. Menobai of Delhi.

Meerut Urban: Mr. Sukhbana Lal of Hapur.

Meerut Rural: Mr. Kailash Chander and Mr. Asaf Ali of Hapur and Delhi respectively.

Muzaffarnagar Urban: Mr. Dwaraka Prasad Mittal, Master Vishnu Saran and L. Sardul Singh.

Election will be held if necessary on May 24 in the following constituencies. The names of the candidates are also given below:

Delhi Urban: Sh. Satyawati Devi and Mahasha Karam Chand.

Delhi Rural: Dr. Sukh Devil, Mr. Vidhya Rattan, L. Pearcey Lal Bhushagar, and Swami Swarupnand.

Meerut Urban: Pt. Peary Lal Sharma and Mr. Gauri Shanker.

Meerut Rural: L. Rattan Prakash Gupta, Pt. Sunder Lal, Soti, Brahma Swaroop, Mr. Raghunir Singh, Ch. Vilayapal Singh, Pt. Jugak Kishor Sharma, L. Hardwar Lal, Mr. Gaurishanker, Soti, Brahm Sarup, Mr. Kantil Chand Shrimati Draupadi Devi, Mr. Sukhbana Lal, Mr. Kailash Prakash, L. Hargovind, and L. Thaker Das.—United Press.

UMA NEHRU TO PRESIDE

Etwah Dt. Political Conference

ETAWAHA, May 19.
Mrs. Uma Nehru has been elected President of the Etwah District Political Conference to be held at Bharathnagar on May 30 and 31.—United Press.

Poster-Panic At Jacobabad

KARACHI, May 19.
Considerable panic prevails in Jacobabad where the police have recovered posters pasted on walls threatening the citizens with loot. Investigation is proceeding in this connection.—United Press.

remarks in Visitor's Diary and noticing that he was being crowded round; he looked up and saw "Chronicle press" photographer. He then, exclaimed: "It's funny. Last time, a so I was photographed like this here."

"But that was in your father's time", came in a voice from the gathering.

Panditji, then, renewed writing without being aware of the fact that he had already been snapped once without his knowledge.

Referring to the work, "The Hospital is doing, the President wrote that he hoped it would continue as efficiently as ever the work of healing and humanity.

"I understand," he added, "that it requires financial assistance and has issued an appeal for funds. To that appeal I trust the generous public of Bombay would respond in full measure"

NEW BAN ON ASIATICS

No Business Licences To Coloured People In Pretoria

ETAWA, May 18.

Information has been received in the office of the local Indian Colonial Association from South Africa that the last and fourth session of the eighth Transvaal Provincial Council ended in Pretoria and it was prorogued until after the general election in August.

Among the resolutions passed, there was one requesting the Government to introduce legislation to provide that no further business licences shall be issued to Asiatics and coloured races in the neighbourhood, largely populated by Europeans. The resolution further wanted that the existing licences should not be renewed and no other licences be issued to the coloured races and Asiatics in such neighbourhood.

The resolution, however, suggested that some exclusive areas should be set aside by the Government, where the coloured and Asiatic races could carry on their trade. The resolution when put to vote was carried with an amendment to the effect that the words "the existing licences be not renewed be omitted."

This is another instance, if instances are still required, of how things are getting worse for the Indians in South Africa.—United Press.

SHAHIDGUNJ OUTRAGE

Murderous Attack On Three Men

LAHORE, May 19.
A serious repurcussion of yesterday morning's Sikh-Muslim clash occurred when it is stated a Muslim entered the Shahidgunj and made a murderous attack on three Sikhs all of whom were injured and removed to hospital. The police rushed to the spot immediately and restored order after taking the alleged assailant into custody.

Enquiries show that a 30 year old Muslim in the guise of a Hindu, armed with a sword, entered the Gurdwara and made a surprise attack on the Sikh sleeping on the premises, cutting off four of his fingers. A Sikh C.I.D. constable in plain clothes, posted at the Gurdwara, tried to arrest the man, but was attacked, as also another Sikh, who came to the constable's help.

The assailant was ultimately overpowered and arrested. Police rushing to the spot took charge of the assailant, and the injured people, and removed them to hospital. The Sikh constable Bhagat Singh received an incise wound in the skull, and his condition is reported to be very serious, while the other two Swarup Singh and Ishwar Singh, have also been detained for treatment.—A.P.

Normal Traffic Restored

LAHORE, May 19.
Though additional police continue to be posted at Shahidgunj other danger zones in the City wear normal appearance and roads leading to Shahidgunj have been thrown open to traffic. The victims of the assault are making satisfactory progress though the condition of Swarup Singh continues to be bad. His dying declaration has been recorded.

It is now stated the condition of Bhagat Singh, police constable, is not bad as was reported earlier.—A.P.

FIVE KILLED IN CLASH

Due To Conversion Propaganda

TRIVANDRUM, May 19.

Five persons are reported to have been killed and about twenty injured in a clash between parties of Muslims, Christians and Ezhavas (who are a Hindu community) near Alleppey yesterday.

The District Magistrate of Quilon on receipt of information immediately left for Alleppey yesterday and the State Police Commissioner has also proceeded to Alleppey with about fifty reserve police.

The situation is now entirely under control and peace has been restored. The clash was apparently connected with conversion propaganda, but details are lacking.

HOW TROUBLE STARTED

According to the latest authentic information received here in connection with the clash that occurred yesterday between Christians and Muslims at Alleppey, it appears that feelings between the two communities at Thumby in Alleppey have been somewhat strained due to conversion propaganda that was being carried on there for some time past. One of the Christians who was recently converted to Islam went about ridiculing Christianity. Christians who were joined by Ezhavas assaulted him. A free fight ensued between the two parties resulting in five persons being killed and 20 injured.

The Police Commissioner of Travancore State, with a party of reserve, hurried to the spot besides the District Magistrate. Telephonic information from Alleppey received later showed that the town had been entirely quiet since.—A.P.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN WOMEN & KIDNAPPING OF CHILDREN

I. G.'s Circular To U. P. Police For Its Suppression

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 19.

For checking the growing menace of the illicit traffic in women for immoral purposes and the kidnapping of minor children in U. P. the Inspector General of Police has issued instructions to all police rank for taking measures for putting an end to this nuisance. It is felt, of late, in a number of cases not only offences were not registered with the police but not even reports of such disappearances entered by the police. The Inspector General of the Police has further directed police Superintendents for paying personal attendance to places from which crimes are reported and see that all reports of disappearance of women and children are duly entered in the Police Diaries. For this the Police Stations will maintain a special Diary called the Disappearance Memorandum, for giving the details of each case. Together with these instructions the Inspector General of Police has issued warning to the police for exercising due and sufficient care so that there is no improper interference with the public in their legal rights.

It is now stated the condition of Bhagat Singh, police constable, is not bad as was reported earlier.—A.P.

"If India Matters To Us, Then This Book Matters Very Greatly"

Edward Thompson, Reviewing Jawahar's Autobiography, Says It Expresses A Character Of Outstanding Ability

The well-known London daily, "The Observer", published the following review of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography in a mail week from the pen of Mr. Edward Thompson:—

This book, carrying the impression of absolute sincerity, is likely to accomplish a reversal of opinion comparable to that which Newman achieved by his "Apologia". Its author has been represented as driven into "Extremism" by a bootish ruling class, refusing social equality even to men like himself; as a Communist, as ir-reconcilable.

No Excuse For Misrepresentation

No excuse for misrepresentation remains. He has revealed not only himself, but the way he has travelled. We know his noble, generous father almost as well as himself; and memory's background is starry with innumerable figures of others of "the dead who died before the dawn."

He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, where he was happy, leaving the former in a glow of enthusiasm which even now he hesitates to dismiss as self-induced. Intellectually, he is far more English than Oriental, with an incisive play of mind, pushing sentimentality aside and working havoc with the notions of those who cherish "Green Goddess" pictures of India and Indians.

The Way India Is Travelling

The book is one of the clearest indications we had of the road. India is about to travel. Already the Round Table controversies are a thousand years ago; I have no space to explain the changes that are coming—the new alignments forming before our eyes—the way in which India is turning away from "religion", as spiritual Russia turned from it.

But Nehru's book will help the English reader to answer the question, which more than any other he wants to have answered: Is India going to continue in political connection with the British Empire and will it settle into a contented "Dominion" partnership? The answer is: Not, unless there is a radical reconstitution of the economic and social basis of British life. If we can

find a way of justice for our own people, then it will.

Nothing Can Close This Gulf

But if our world is to continue to lurch onward by a system of pacts and conventions and patchings-up, then a gulf is going to open that nothing can close. The political controversialists, British and Indian, have been busy barking up the wrong trees. The powers of the Viceroy and Provincial Governors, the recruitment for the services—these are now trivial matters.

What are not trivial are the economic reconstruction of India's poverty-ridden existence, the question of defence, and the question of land and the Princes. Nehru is one of the very few Indian nationalists who have never lost sight of these; and time is swamping the course of events and men's hearts his way.

Not Unfair, Not Bitter

But this book, despite some tapestry, is not an unfair book, not a bitter one. It is written with modesty and power, and expresses a character of outstanding nobility. Sorrow comes into the narrative, and the end of the journey coincides with the death of the wife who was so brave and firm a comrade—six words of education are all that tells us this.

Finally, though Nehru is steeped in Western thought and is more than modern, is modernist to an unusual degree, he is steeped no less in English poetry. Page after page is masterly in its knit nervous handling of our language, and there are passages which show that in happier times he could have enriched what we style "pure letters". He is out of sympathy with many of India's most cherished traditions and he has been her vigorous critic. But he never falters in the tenderness of his love for her.

Nothing So Rich And Varied

Our country is about to pass through dark times. If India matters to us, then this book matters very greatly. We have just experienced a spate of autobiography, but nothing so rich and varied as this. No more important book will come our way this year.—United Press.

Stop War On "Reds" And Forge Alliance With Russia

Armed Resistance To Japanese Aggression
In China Is Inevitable, Says
Marshal Feng

LONDON. (By Air Mail.)

In an interview with Edgar Snow, Special Correspondent of the "Daily Herald," Marshal Feng, Vice-Chairman of the Nanking Military Affairs Commission declared that armed resistance to Japanese aggression is now inevitable. He formulated the following five points:

1. A Sino-Russian alliance.

2. Extension of the existing Chinese patriotic and anti-Japanese movements.

3. Guarantee of Civil Liberties throughout China.

4. Organization and arming of the Chinese masses; and

5. Immediate calling off of the Nanking Government's war against the Chinese communists, themselves determinedly anti-Japanese.

Answering the speech made at the Japanese Diet by the New Foreign Minister, M. Arita, Marshal Feng said:

"If these ridiculous demands are accepted, China would be reduced to the status of a Japanese Colony. I am in favour of united action in the Far East by the British, Russian and United States Governments. An alliance between them would preserve peace in the Far East and prevent further Japanese conquests."—United Press.

The Indian students' hostel in Cromwell Road, London, is being definitely closed from May 30.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—

